The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,451—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	TUESDAY.
L. ASSAM ...	3033	500	G. W. Brady	5th Sept.
L. RAVENNA ...	3340	700	E. Stewart	12th „
— CATHAY ...	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th „
				FRIDAY.
L. THIBET ..	2593	400	W. E. Thomson	29th Sept.
— VENETIA ..	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES ..	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	13th „
— MALWA ..	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	8th Sept,
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne.......	22nd „
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI..........	3542	550	G. Lee..............	20th „

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class.	2nd Class.
	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do. ..	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)..........	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		TO MARSEILLES.	
I Class ..R 500	Including wines. With food.	I Class ..R 520	Including wines. With food.
II do..... 340		II do..... 350	
do..... 150		III do.... 155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

ABYSSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
„	..II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples.	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
„	..II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE new first class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons register, leaving for MARSEILLES direct on or about the 18th September, has splendid accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

The new steamers of this Line are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers, the cuisine being equal to that obtaining on the steamers of the Messageries Company.

For particulars as to passage and other information, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. [illegible]

REGULAR LINE OF STEAME[illegible] BETWEEN BOMBAY AND [illegible]ESTE *VIA CANAL.*

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich....	1,927	400	8th Sept.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)...	G. Sturli..........	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)..	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	..Rs. 400 ..	..Rs. 280	..Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	320	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
PANDORA (new) ...	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)..	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDAL HALL......	J. C. Shaw..	2,700	400	about 13th Sept.
SPEKE HALL......	W. Brand ..	2,700	400	„ 27th Sept.
MERTON HALL....	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	To follow.
WERNETH HALL..	O. Lloyd....	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL....	T. Collin....	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operati Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,942 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 10th September, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 4th September, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD,
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per mail-steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash......Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash...... 30

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S OZO

IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Cash Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts, per doz., Cash, Rs. 7-12
Pints „ „ 5-4

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts................Cash Rs. 5-12
Do. Imperial Pints... „ 5-0
Do. Pints............... „ 3-12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
[illegible]YCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office. [illegible] Postage, anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of Sugar under schedules Nos. 30, 31, and 49 up to 31st March, 1883.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September, 1882, at 1 p.m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money, viz., 2½ per cent. in Treasury Receipt.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

E. A. BARCLAY, Captain,
For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 1st Sept., 1882.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

B. S. MADON & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 6, HUMMUM-STREET,
In the premises well known by the name of the
OLD FRENCH SHOP,
OPPOSITE THE
OLD SECRETARIAT.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN,

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.

Please ask for Madon's Extract of Chicken only.

Per pot, Rs. 2.

B. S. MADON & Co.

MADON'S NEVER FAILING
PULMONIC BALM

HAS already gained a repute for its curative properties for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness of Sound, and other varieties of Chest and Lung affections. It is composed of simply vegetable drugs, and may be given to children and delicate persons without the least fear.

"I am thankful to say that after using a few doses of your medicine (Pulmonic Balm) the child was much better, and is now in a fair way of recovery."

"She has found it most efficacious . . Invaluable remedy for all who suffer from coughs or affections of the lungs."

"At last I gave your medicine (Pulmonic Balm) and now he is better. There is much of cold here in these days, but fortunately he has no such attacks."

Per bottle Re. 1 and annas 8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Rent, Rs. 90 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a partly furnished BUNGALOW at Colaba. Rent, Rs. 100 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, known as "KATEVILLE," Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the FIRST FLOOR of the new HOUSE opposite Watson's Hotel (the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust building). Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, spacious OFFICES in GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in Elphinstone-circle, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. Also the TOP FLOOR of the same building, for a residence. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Elphinstone-circle, for Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the Residence in MILITARY SQUARE, now in the occupation of WILLOUGHBY LEGEYT, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE in Rampart-row vacated by Messrs. Hoar and Co. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of the old *Times of India* building. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
REVISED CATALOGUE OF
SPECIAL CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS,
COMMON DOMESTIC REMEDIES,
INVALID APPLIANCES,
DIETETIC PREPARATIONS,
TOILET REQUISITES
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES,

IS now ready, and may be had free on application, or sent post free to any part of India.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

REFRESHING DRINKS
FOR THE HOT SEASON
May be prepared by mixing the following
FRUIT SYRUPS
with
ICED AERATED WATER.

Raspberry syrup,	Jargonelle pear syrup,
Pineapple syrup,	Strawberry syrup,
Orange syrup,	Vanilla syrup,
Lemon syrup,	Ginger syrup.

Pint bottle, 14 annas ; Quart bottle, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

JOCKEY CLUB,	OPOPONAX,
WHITE ROSE,	JASMIN,
FORGET-ME-NOT,	KISS-ME-QUICK,
YLANG YLANG.	FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.
SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
AERATED
WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

		Rs.	a.
Soda Water	...per dozen	0	12
Tonic Water	„	1	0
Seltzer Water...	„	1	0
Lemonade and Gingerade ...	„	1	0
Ginger Ale	„	1	8
Raspberryade...	„	1	0
Aërated Water	„	0	12
Potash Water	„	0	12
Lithia Water...	„	1	8
Vichy Water	„	1	4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

THIS Branch of TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST-CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS—		
Plain and worked Gold, various handsome patterns	from	Rs. 36 to 250
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c.	from	85 to 560
BROOCHES—		
Plain and worked Gold, novel shapes	from	36 to 85
Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, Turquoise, &c.	from	50 to 100
Tiger Claws, beautifully mounted	from	58 to 80
EARRINGS—		
Stud, different patterns	from	10-8 to 28
Do. Jewelled, Pearls and Diamonds	from	25 to 70
Do. Single Diamond	from	45 to 200
Miniature	from	20 to 34
Do. Jewelled	from	30 to 70
Worked Gold	from	25 to 80
Do. Jewelled with Corals, Pearls	from	25 to 70
Tiger Claw, handsome mounted	from	58 to 70
LOCKETS—		
Bright or Dead Gold	from	22-8 to 100
Engraved Gold	from	25 to 100
Fancy Patterns, Filbert, Almond, Book, &c.	from	20 to 80
Jewelled Diamonds, Pearls, Corals, &c.	from	20 to 225
Tiger Claw, very handsome	from	90 to 100
Gentlemen's Lockets, set with Onyx, Sardonyx, &c.	from	27 to 100
Mourning, Enamelled, &c.	from	16 to 85
COLLARETTES—		
Very handsome designs, many novelties...	from	150 to 250
NECKLETS—		
Various Patterns	from	40 to 250
SUITES OF JEWELLERY—		
Comprising Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings	from	200 to 335
Do. do. Jewelled...	from	315 to 500
Consisting of Locket, Necklet and Earrings	from	180 to 560
DEMI-SUITES OF JEWELLERY—		
Comprising Brooch and Earrings	from	45 to 130
Do. Jewelled...	from	54 to 280
Consisting of Locket and Earrings	from	150 to 200
Brooch Pendant and Earrings	from	126 to 200
RINGS—		
Ladies' Jewelled, Plain Gipsy...	from	31 to 280
Do. Tablet	from	20 to 120
Do. Half-Hoop	from	27 to 250
Do. Single Stone Brilliant, Claw or Gipsy setting ...	from	70 to 150
Gentlemen's Plain Gold, very fashionable	from	28 to 80
Do. Signet	from	32 to 80
Do. Single Diamonds, Gipsy Setting	from	90 to 250
Snake Rings, Plain Gold or Jewelled	from	25 to 100
Wedding, Victoria and Alexandra Patterns	from	15 to 25
Keeper, engraved in various styles	from	12 to 20

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR TROOP-SHIP WEAR.

ASQUITH AND LORD'S SHIRTS, especially manufactured by them for wear on board the TROOP-SHIPS, or for ordinary use under UNIFORM. These SHIRTS are fitted with perfectly plain CAMBRIC FRONTS and CUFFS and are equal in appearance to the best LINEN FRONTED SHIRTS. Sizes from 15 to 17½ inches in the neck are always kept in stock ready for immediate use.

RS. 45 PER DOZ.
LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

A LARGE STOCK OF CHEAP NAPKINS AND TOWELS FOR SHIP USE.

ASQUITH & LORD,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

PROVISION BY MEANS OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE preference shown by the Assuring Public last year in selecting the Standard Life Office for Assurances amounting to upwards of £1,400,000, a sum which considerably exceeds the new business of any of the Scottish Life Offices, may probably be attributed in a great measure :—

1. To the magnitude of the Company's Funds and the select nature of the investments.
2. To the steady and unfluctuating character of its annual results.
3. To the comprehensive and liberal conditions of STANDARD POLICES and the Company's promptitude in the payment of claims.
4. To the old established and influential connections of the Company.
5. To the strict control exercised over its expenditure and general management.

of proposal and prospectuses may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, Bombay, 18th August, 1882.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES
BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have] already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

DUNNETT & CO.,
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
LEATHER MERCHANTS.

We have just received a further batch of
WILKINSON & KIDD'S CELEBRATED SADDLES
Especially manufactured (to our order) for
INDIA.

The above Saddles we can confidently recommend for
COMFORT, DURABILITY, AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.
PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 85.

Saddles by other well known makers, from ... ...Rs. 50
Racing Saddles, very light ... ... „ 60

A large assortment of Snaffle, Pelham and double Bridles always in stock.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES carefully prepared and dispensed under the immediate superintendence of qualified European Chemists.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES
AS UNDER FOR SALE OR HIRE, OR ON THE 12 MONTHS' PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Cash Rs. 850.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold. Rs. 1,100.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 1,750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid American Walnut. Cash Rs. 650.

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold. Cash Rs. 650.

THE NEW DRAWING-ROOM COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 450.

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
10, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES from 10 to 20 per cent. SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES for cash or by monthly payments. 10 per cent discount for CASH. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, the SERVICES of a practical CARDER and a practical WEAVING MASTER of long experience. Apply to "K.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a 50 inch BICYCLE, nearly new. Price, Rs. 100. Apply SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TO LET, ROOMS with or without board, in a cool, airy house in the Fort. Apply "X. Y.," care of this office.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort, Bake House Lane. —Rooms now available. Under European management. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises.

WANTED, an ENGINEER holding a second-class certificate. Address Canji Meghji, care of Messrs. Mooiji Jaitha & Co., No. 3, Church-lane, Fort.

QUEEN'S E. M., per box 250, Rs. 3, made of finely selected and well matured Coconada Tobacco. Free from absorption of moisture.—HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-st.

WANTED, a COPYING CLERK, must write a legible hand. Hindoo preferred. Also two peons who can write Maharathi. Address "L. M.," care of *B. G.*

MILK OF ROSES.—For softening and whitening the skin. Prepared at the Pharmacy of B. PHILLIPS & Co., 17, Church-gate-street. One Rupee per bottle.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.— Efficacious in congestion of the Liver, Biliousness, &c. Prepared by B. PHILLIPS & Co., Dispensing Chemists, 17, Church-gate-street. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and Outfitters, 34, Meadow-street.—Just landed a large stock of fancy tweeds for suits.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

REQUIRED, a qualified DRESS-MAKER for the Mofussil. French preferred. Address MOFUSSIL, care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET, 2 ROOMS suitable for an office ont he ground floor, 34, Elphinstone-circle. Apply to JOHN FLEMING & Co.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

SUPERIOR INVALID PORTWINES, highly recommended, from Rs. 24 to Rs. 36 per dozen qts., to be had at BARTON & Co., CHURCH GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

A MINING ENGINEER, with long and varied Eastern and Australian experience, and the highest references, is DISENGAGED. Address DELTA, care of *Bombay Gazette.*

PEARSE'S RAMPART-ROW SHOP is CLOSED, and the business TRANSFERRED to APOLLO-STREET.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Byculla near Sanklia Talao by order of Hajee Joosub Hajee Moladina, Esq., and on account and risk of the firm of Jafferjee Vulleejee, the following, viz., 50,000 Poodees of Hay.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mandvie shops by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., the Official Assignee and in re-Hajee Esmail Sidick and Hajee Hassum Hajee Ayoob, insolvents, the following goods, viz., few packages of ajma, senna, and shells, beam scale weights, gunny, shop furniture, carriage and horse, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 5th September, 1882.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Publi[illegible] Auction at their Auction room, at 1 p.m., by order [illegible] mortgagee, Marwadee Sucka Sawin and Co., and [illegible] account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hoossen [illegible] Naikin.

1 Gold dora, 2 nose rose, 1 damnee, 2 bangles.
1 Hand ornament, 1 neck ornament, 4 gold [illegible] tools, 1 pair silver hand ornament, 1 shawl, 1 [illegible] 1 Naikin robe.

SALE ON COMMISSION.

2 Superior electro-plated single harness.
2 „ „ „ double „
1 „ close furniture single „

S. SHRICRIST[illegible]

Bombay, 5th September, 1882.

NOTIC[illegible]

THE undermentioned [illegible] in the KATHIAWA[illegible] OUT of the LIST of D[illegible] SUB-TREASURIES in th[illegible] Stock Notes will be on s[illegible] Office Notice, dated 2[illegible]

W[illegible]

Bomb[illegible]

NOT[illegible] B[illegible] the Depu[illegible] FIELD N[illegible] the Budn[illegible] transfer w[illegible] Any obje[illegible] the Deputy [illegible] that date.—[illegible]

C[illegible]

NOTIC[illegible] PERSONS h[illegible] me are hereby requir[illegible] within fifteen days f[illegible] my solicitors, Mess[illegible] and DINSHA, Ch[illegible] claim will be reco[illegible] null and void.—[illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a competent and experienced MILL MANAGER, well versed in Weaving and Carding. Also an ENGINEER holding a first class certificate and able to take charge of a mill.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, be sent on or before the 10th September, 1882.

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

ENGLISH AMMUNITION BOOTS.

MANUFACTURED specially for the undersigned for British and Native TROOPS, POLICE, SHOOTING, &c., of the very best quality, at moderate prices.

Commanding Officers, Superintendents of Police, and others are requested to send for samples. These boots are far cheaper in the long run to soldiers and Sepoys than local makes.

REGULATION BROWN BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, POLICE, AND DOMESTIC USE. These Blankets will be found to be of excellent value.

ARMY, CIVIL, and GENERAL AGENCY and BANKING TRANSACTED.

SOCKS for TROOPS, European and native, strong and comfortable. Prices moderate.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Agents and Bankers.

London, 27, Leadenhall-st., E.C.
Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 120 tons TEAKWOOD BOARDS ¾" and ½". Specification and form of tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th September next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper, and this amount will, in the event of the tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 30th August, 1882.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, 6, Hummum-street, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Director's Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1882.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Edward Comber, who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 5th to 14th September, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 1st September, 1882.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay the following 4 plots of ground on the Esplanade WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., at reserved prices, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th September, 1882, at [illegible] o'clock, on building leases for terms of 999 years.

Lots Nos. 42, 43, 44 and 45 along the north end of Ho[illegible] Row, between the Gaiety Theatre and Lot No. [illegible] Jairam Shewjee's House).

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money [illegible] down at the time of sale and the remainder [illegible] days thereafter on signing the Agreement f[illegible]

The sale will take place in the Public W[illegible] the Esplanade.

Plans of ground can be seen and for[illegible] for Lease and conditions of sale, the f[illegible] of Rs. 5 for each copy, can be had o[illegible] office of the Executive Engineer a[illegible] the day of sale.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZ[illegible]
Acting Execu[illegible]

Bombay, 23rd August, 18[illegible]

COM[illegible]

SUPPLY of CO[illegible] to the Commi[illegible] year 1883-84.

Tenders will be [illegible] Officers at Ade[illegible] to 1 p.m. on 12[illegible] and rates re[illegible] may attend[illegible]

Forms o[illegible] can be ha[illegible]

No r[illegible] lowes[illegible]

No [illegible] co[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4.

ALTHOUGH there is no increase in the extent of current business, there is every prospect of a better state of things setting in before long. Up to the departure of last mail, and in fact for some days afterwards, the absence of rain was beginning to cause some anxiety, but within the past four days we have had a fair rainfall here which is gradually extending up-country, and district reports are now much more favourable. At the moment, in fact, there seems every prospect of another really good year, and a continuance of the present outlook will not doubt bring forward a considerable amount of produce which so far has been kept back on the chance of an adverse season. There is also the probability of moderate freights assisting exports materially. Not only has the Government demand for tonnage ceased, but it is now currently reported that some of the earlier transports will shortly be set at liberty, and in that case we may look for a decline in homeward freights, even from the present moderate level of 27s. 6d. for Wheat for Liverpool. Imports are rather slack all things considered, but the present is more or less of a holiday season amongst the natives, and we may look for more life in the course of the next few weeks. Money continues cheap, but Government Paper and Shares are quiet, whilst Exchange rules about its previous level.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Decrease	Rs. 12,22,738
Do. do. Branches	Increase	,, 2,75,774
Other Deposits	Increase	,, 10,42,834
Government & other authorised Securities	Decrease	,, 90,236
Loans	Decrease	,, 93,972
Bills Discounted	Decrease	,, 5,17,616
Cash with Correspondents	Increase	,, 1,86,759
Cash and Currency Notes	Increase	,, 7,32,075

These movements are all in favour of an easier market, but the effect on the actual position is insignificant, as outside money on Government Paper has been obtainable for the past two months at 3 per cent., and it is unlikely that the Bank minimum of 4 per cent. will now undergo any change. At the same time it is very evident that we are not likely to see higher rates of discount for some time to come, possibly not till close on the turn of the year.

EXCHANGE.—The business in Sterling for this mail has again been very limited in amount. In exports transactions are so small as to bring out very little in the shape of private bills, whilst imports also are the reverse of active, and the demand for remittance is proportionately light. Rates have remained practically unchanged, closing quotations for ready bills being as follows, November-December 1-32d. higher :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 8 1-32d.	per Rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 8d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	2·11¼	,,

Respecting the future there is nothing new to notice. The fixture of the minimum for Council drafts at 1s. 8d. has practically steadied the market down for the time being to its present level, and there is nothing in the shape of outside influences likely to affect us for some little time. This market by itself would point to considerably under the present value of the Rupee, but Calcutta and China demands have acted as a steadying influence.

On Calcutta we quote demand at ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has ruled remarkably quiet throughout the week, and the sum total of the transactions has been quite insignificant for the time of year. Fours have fluctuated between Rs. 100 9-16 and Rs. 100 11-16, closing with sellers at the latter figure. In Fours-and-a-half there has been very little doing, and Rs 107½ has remained about the quotation throughout the week.

SHARES.—The market has been inactive with generally an easier tendency apparent, and in most cases our quotations have gone in favour of buyers. In *Banks* the only change is in Bank of Bombays which are ⅜ per cent. higher. Nationals remain at Rs. 94, Agras at Rs. 132. In *Land* Companies [illegible] prices mark a decline of Rs. 7½ in Colabas and [illegible] in Port Cannings. *Press* shares are some[illegible]lar. We quote an advance of Rs. 25 [illegible] Sind and Punjab and Rs. 10 in Sind [illegible] other hand there has been a [illegible]t, Rs. 30 in Dhollera, Rs. 5 [illegible]oach Cotton, and Rs. 2½ [illegible]ving Companies are [illegible] the favourable [illegible]us Companies [illegible] Western [illegible] Rs. 35, [illegible] to [illegible] paines, advanced [illegible] and Bombay [illegible] Limited, are Rs. 15 [illegible]

PIECE-GOODS.—A ve[illegible] apparent throughout the w[illegible] arrival business, and from [illegible] clearances cannot be estimated [illegible] about 1,600 packages of all kinds. [illegible] not perhaps quotably lower, but whe[illegible] concession has had to be made to in[illegible] business it has been on the part of the seller. Stocks are not very excessive, and prospects as regards consumption may now be looked upon as favourable, but after the experience of the past two seasons it is very evident that dealers mean to act with great caution. This will no doubt have a restrictive effect on the volume of business for the moment, but in the long run will probably ensure a better season on the average.

TWIST.—In English Yarns the business done has been moderate, put stocks being well held, prices are firmly maintained. Local Yarns are dull at a decline of ⅛ anna per lb.

METALS.—*Copper* is quieter, and for actual business a decline of As. 4 per cwt. may be quoted. *Yellow Metal* is also weak and As. 8 lower. *Iron* is dull of sale at about previous values, stocks being large.

In COALS there has been nothing doing of late. Low freights homewards prevent owners accepting cheap Coal freights out, and there has consequently been little offering from first hands. Buyers in the [illegible] act very cautiously, only purchasing to [illegible] meantime [illegible] over actual requirements. We quote :—Davison's West Hartley Rs. 16-8, Welsh Hartley Rs. 15 to Rs. 15-8, Cardiff Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 19 per ton alongside.

COTTON.—So far as export business is concerned, the past week has been almost a blank, the total transactions reported being under 1,000 bales. Prices are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower nominally, but this is in a measure made up by the daily decline in the quality of the stock available.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date show the following comparisons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
[illegible] the week	6,936	3,202	3,546
[illegible] 1st January	1,530,308	1,079,787	1,055,509
[illegible]st September	2,356	1,460	1,012

[illegible]*learances for Sea* during the week have [illegible] bales, making a total of 1,403,007, as [illegible]ith 890,829 bales for the same period [illegible]

[illegible] The latest accounts from all parts [illegible] decidedly good. Up to a few [illegible] were being received of want [illegible] been put right by the fall [illegible] and with anything like [illegible] remainder of the season [illegible]ed. [illegible] quotations for full- [illegible]alents in Sterling, [illegible] Canal without to [illegible]

[illegible] Per [illegible]y. Per lb. C. & F.
[illegible]03—5 9/32d.
[illegible]5—5 3/32d.
[illegible]—4 27/32d.
[illegible] 5 3/16d.
[illegible] 31/32d.
[illegible]/32d.
[illegible]d.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-6
Carolas	,, 236
Mexican Dollars	,, 223
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	106-7 to 106-9
Gold Leaf	,, 19-4-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-4-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-4-9
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-5
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 18-14

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 2nd September, as compared with the statement of 26th August :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 26. Rs.	Sept. 2. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	23,75,000	23,75,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,49,645	32,26,907
Do. do. at Branches	19,09,759	21,85,533
Other Deposits	2,14,85,249	2,25,28,083
Post Bills	10,803	10,846
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,00,266	4,88,182
	4,05,39,722	4,08,14,551
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	56,01,132	55,13,896
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	9,32,151	9,89,527
Loans, on Security of do.	22,46,275	21,52,303
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,354	2,724
Bills Discounted	1,33,25,025	1,28,07,409
Stamps	2,766	2,839
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,50,308 Amt. applied in reduction..2,35,000	3,15,308	3,15,308
Bullion	..	...
Cash Balances with Correspondents	11,02,220	12,88,979
Cash and Currency Notes	1,70,09,491	1,77,41,566
	4,05,39,722	4,08,14,551

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Indus, 1,236 tons, Captain A. Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (16th August), via Colombo and Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

THE barque Queen of the Age, 757 tons, Captain C. R. Cooper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius via Colombo in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE schooner Harmonia, 227 tons, Captain A. Cadier, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Mauritius, (10th Aug.), brought a cargo of 3,328 bags sugar, and 352 cocoanuts.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels	Commander.	From
4	Queen of the Age. Indus (s)	Cooper Clark	Mauritius, July 6. Calcutta, Aug. 16.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Hutton, to Rangoon.
Steamer Daphne, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Bengal, to Jeddah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
31	City of Edinburgh	Barham	Liverpool, July 20.
	Lochee	Raeburn	Cardiff, June 2.
	Mooltan	Cannell	Middlesbro, May 16.
	Royal Alfred	Salmon	Mauritius, July 30.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 31.—Steamer Medina.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
1	Zenebia	London.
	Java (s)	Calcutta.
2	Tibre (s)	Colombo.
	Sophia Joakim	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
1	Colaba (s)	Calcutta.
2	Tibre (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Italia (s)—73 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 1,500 cwts wheat, John Marshall ; 250 cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsee and Co ; 50 bales wool, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 150 bales cotton, M. D. Cama and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam (s)—1 case shall, Hajee Safoodin Mohidin ; 11 cwts fishmaws, Datardina Mowjee ; 28 bales skins, Shuriffbhoy Jafferbhoy and Co ; 14 bales skins, Bhimjee Megjee and Co ; 13 bales hides, N. Jehanger and Co ; 72 bales skins, Abba Oosman.

FOR TRIESTE.

Daphne (s)—200 cwts castorseed and 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 12 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, L. Singer and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Daphne (s)—108 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 1,200 cwts castorseed and 600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar (s)—50 bales T. Cloth, David Sassoon and Co.
Sumatra (s)—30 cwts Colombo roots, Megjee Gangjee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Sumatra (s)—84 cwts linseed 10 cwts poppyseed 11 cwts gingellyseed 40 cwts colombo root and 1 case saffron, Tyebally Jafferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sumatra (s)—2 cases cochineal, 1½ cwts horns, 415 cwts betelnuts and 56 cwts olibanum, Yue Lunching ; 58 cwts cloves, Hajee Sidik Habib ; 60 cwts cloves, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed ; 23 cwts sandlewood, 30 cwts colombo roots, 106 cwts cloves, and 92½ cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 4 cwts [illegible] cases peacock feathers, Mearally Rahimbhoy ; 4 [illegible]acock feathers, Rehemoobhoy Hubibbhoy ; [illegible]ist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 35 bales twist, [illegible] W. Co ; 10 bales twist, David Sassoon [illegible] twist, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool [illegible] twist, Jadowjee Doongursee ; 25 [illegible]d Mirza ; 25 bales twist, Hajee [illegible] Co ; 15 bales twist, Dadabhoy [illegible]s betelunts and 2 boxes peacock [illegible]ate. [illegible] twist, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 5.

[illegible]ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE LATHAM.)
[illegible]ent on Judge's summons referred from Chambers.

486-81—Je[illegible]son B. and D—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Vulleebhoy Cassumbhoy and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardaseer Hormarjee, deceased, Chalk and W.—Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee and another vs Hormarjee Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy Wadia—Cleveland, L. and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

For Consent Decree.

160-82—Payne and G—Rustomji Dadabhoy Madun vs Byramjee Nusserwanji Servai—Hore C. and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

601-79—Macfarlane and E—Haji Tyeb Haji Rahimtoola and another vs Dadabhoy Hormusji.
605-79—Macfarlane and E—Haji Tyeb Haji Rahimtoola and another vs Ramchundra Mahadeo and another.
328-81—Jefferson B. and D—Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Jackaria and others vs Mohsem bin Hosein and others.
481-81—Payne and G—Purmanund Amtha and others vs Nursey Jaitha and another.
240-82—Craigie H. and O—Manchund Lalljeebhoy vs [illegible] Oosman Dawood and another.
294-82—Mulji and B—Jamsetji Pestonji Jewanji vs Rustomji Merwanji Boyce and others.

Long Causes.

55-82—Tobin and R.—Dorabjee Hormusjee vs Dossibai and another—Payne and G.—Part heard.
248-82—Payne and G.—S. G. Sigg-Sulzer vs Nursey Natha—Hore, C. and B.
262-82—Shapurjee and T.—Vulubdas Waljee vs Bai Jussoda and another—Muljee and B., M. M. Munshi, and Tyabjee and D.
439-81—Skipsey and W.—Javervahoo vs L. A. Watkins and others—Tyabjee and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

164-81—Payne and G.—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs H. Clapham and others—Prescot and W.—Part heard.
68-81—Janardhun and H.—Keshow Jewanji and others vs Jewanji Camulji and others.—Payne and G. and In person.—Part heard.
In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of the Government and Purmanundas Jewandas and Dadabhoy Pestonjee Mistry.—Claimants Cleveland L. and N. and Ardesir and H. for Claimants H. Cleveland for Government.
146-81—Janardhan and H.—Krishna Kusla and others vs Rughoonath Damodher and another—Chalk and W.
446-81—Tyabjee and D.—Lalbhoy Manoredas vs Bhugwandas Cursondas—M. M. Munshi.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd September, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·751
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·955
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	78·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	74·1
General Direction of Wind* ..S, SSE, ESE, SSW, NW, WNW, NNE.	
[illegible]ovement of wind in 24 hours*	218
[illegible]l of Rain*	0·73
[illegible] fall during month	2·28
,, ,, year	60·28
[illegible]al fall up to 10½ a. m. of the 4th	0·62

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

[illegible]RY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]VALS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

[illegible] Hussars, on duty, from Luck-[illegible]
[illegible] on leave, from Meerut.
[illegible]th Bengal N. I., on leave, [illegible]
[illegible]t. Dept., on leave, from [illegible]

[illegible]TEMBER 3.

[illegible] Dept., on duty, to [illegible]
[illegible] duty, to [illegible]
[illegible] to Poona.
[illegible]o Poona.
[illegible]on leave to [illegible]
[illegible]. R. Vol., on [illegible]

[illegible]E CORPS.

[illegible]RS

[illegible]ETT, B. V. R. C.,
[illegible]er 4.

[illegible]own Hall on Wednes-[illegible]9 p. m. (Bombay time). [illegible]o attend.

[illegible]ing joined are taken [illegible]from this date, and [illegible] viz :—Vol. T. M. [illegible] R. Yates to D.

[illegible]ENNENT,
[illegible] B. V. R. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HARRIS—MARSHALL—July 18, at St. Martin's in the Fields, London, Colonel H. W. Harris, Bombay Staff Corps (retired), to Emma Siege, daughter of the late F. C. Marshall, C. E., P. W. Department, India.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARTON—August 10, at Quetta, Susie, wife of Fuld Barton, of a son. (By telegram).
BAGSHAWE—August 30, at Ootacamund, the wife of Frank T. Bagshawe, Madras Police, of a son.
BISHOP—August 29, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major Leslie Trevor Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, of a son.
DAWE—August 30, at Mussoorie, the wife of W. H. Dawe, Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, N.-W. P., of a daughter.
GITTENS—August 30, at Trimulgherry, the wife of the Rev. F. C. Gittens, Chaplain, of a son.
MACCALL—August 30, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major G. MacCall, 8th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.
PENNY—August 25, at Nagpur, the wife of Edmund Penny, D. P. W., of a son.
ROWSON—August 23, at Coonoor, the wife of William Rowson, of a son.
TOKER—July 19, at Dinapore, the wife of Major A. C. Toker, 18th Regt. N. I., of a daughter (prematurely).

DEATHS.

SMITH—August 29, at Barrackpore, Thos. Smith, formerly of Calcutta, in the seventieth year of his age.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1882.

IN the [illegible] opinion of military men the situation of the British in Egypt is far from being satisfactory. While the [illegible] telegrams would make out that our arms have been invariably successful, the obvious interpretation of the facts appears to show that "our only General" has been, after all, foiled by the despised Egyptian. The operations as hitherto carried out inspire us with but little confidence in that general's foresight or military genius ; unhappily of late years this doubt of the talents of our commanders is nothing unusual. Our experiences in the present war have not been particularly reassuring. The bombardment, carried out without any means of following up its evident sequences, was a military blunder of the first magnitude. The reconnaissance of Sir A. Alison, with its necessary retreat, was contrary to all procedure, and worse than futile in its effects, as it plainly disclosed to the enemy the weak points in his defensive line, and gave him all the moral support of the first victory. The *ruse de guerre* adopted by Sir Garnet, of attacking Aboukir, was puerile indeed, and unworthy of any great general. The movement of the bulk of the English army on Ismailia was an excellent one, had it been followed up by a quick stroke on Zagazig on the rear of Arabi's entrenchments ; but as it is the coup has failed, and ample time has been given to the enemy to reinforce his position there, and make it almost impregnable by entrenchments and redoubts, while the objective of the English operations has been fully exposed. Now to have to admit that the advance has been delayed through want of means of transport implies a want of foresight almost incredible in a general so long connected with the Quartermaster-General's department. The Commander-in-Chief's conduct at Kassassin, where he allowed his advance guard to be attacked from dawn to dusk without calling up adequate reinforcements from the main body, which could not have been more than fifteen miles off, is inexplicable ; while the failure of the ammunition and the non-support of his cavalry both infer a sad want of appreciation of the necessities of warfare in the present days of breechloaders. Finally, his return to Ismailia, apparently in order to hurry on reinforcements, shows rather too late in the day his appreciation of what he has to contend against, and the weakness of his own powers of execution.

The extent of the miscalculation that has been made is confessed and emphasized by two measures, the import of which cannot be mistaken. A reinforcement of 5,000 men, including 1,000 of the Army Reserves, is to be sent from England to Alexandria to allow Sir Evelyn Wood and his brigade to join Sir Garnet Wolseley's force. And, as if to show that all idea of an advance against the Egyptian lines from the side of Alexandria has been definitely abandoned, the dry bed of the great Lake Mareotis, to the south of that city, is to be flooded by the admission of the waters of the Mediterranean. This will be the second time that the bed of the ancient lake has been flooded in this century by our troops. Eighty years ago the site of the lake was a rich cultivated plain dotted with three hundred villages. Our force beseiging Alexandria, then occupied by the French, resorted to the expedient of flooding the Mareotis plain, which was beneath the level of the Mediterranean, as a means of cutting off the French garrison from succour. A number of channels were cut through the belt of sand between the sea and the plain, and the water rushing in, swept away the sand between the cuttings, making an immense breach. For a fortnight the flood poured in, and the plain was submerged and converted into an arm of the sea. Years afterwards Mohammed Ali repaired the breaches in the barrier of sand between the sea and the lake, and the waters in the latter dried up by evaporation. It has since been for the most part a salt marsh. It is passable for lightly equipped troops prepared to run some risks. By covering it with a sheet of water, of course access to the city across its surface would be rendered impossible. The city can still, however, be approached from Kafr-ed-Dowar along the neck of land between Lake Mareotis and the Lake of Aboukir, and also from Aboukir by the route between the Mediterranean and Lake Aboukir. The significance of the flooding of the Mareotis plain is that our force at Alexandria practically renounces any intention of taking the offensive, and will be content simply to hold its own and keep the enemy out of the city. There is reason to fear that this defensive attitude will greatly inspirit the Egyptians and protract the resistance which they have determined to offer to our intervention. Apart from this consideration, it is at least open to question whether a great Power, disposing of ample means, is justified, on any other plea than that of absolute necessity, in resorting to such a measure as that of submerging once again this unfortunate plain. The ruin effected by the first inundation has proved well-nigh irreparable. The salt deposited after the evaporation of the sea-water converted the once fruitful soil into a white and arid waste. But the annual overflow of the Nile has been very slowly ameliorating its condition, and it was hoped that in the course of years sufficient Nile mud would cover the salt to render it cultivable. A new irruption of the sea will, of course, destroy all chance of this. Seeing that by sending out an adequate force for the defence of Alexandria, the supposed necessity for submerging the plain would be obviated, it seems an inexcusable piece of Vandalism to render up a whole tract of country to hopeless desolation, in order that we may be spared the trouble and cost of sending out a sufficient body of men to man the fortifications of the city we desire to hold. It is inconceivable that the Gladstone Cabinet, of all others, should sanction such a ruthless measure, which would only be excusable under the pressure of a supreme military necessity, which certainly cannot be alleged to exist at present.

The excuse of want of transport which is put forward to explain the inaction of the troops between Ismailia and Kassassin seems to become more flimsy the more the facts are examined. No less than 4,600 mules with all appointments have been sent from Bombay to the Suez Canal. A month ago Admiral Hewett telegraphed to the Government of India asking for fodder for 1,500 camels, and it is three weeks since the supply was duly forwarded from Bombay to Suez. No doubt it has happened that Professor Palmer and two officers who went into the desert to purchase camels were seized with £3,000 in cash in their possession. But it is probably certain that this was not the only expedition of the kind organised, and it is the only one that has come to grief. Therefore we may assume that a number, possibly a large number, of the 1,500 camels for which the fodder was required has been procured. Add to this the arrival in the Canal a fortnight ago of two vessels from England laden with railway rolling-stock. And Arabi was obliging enough to leave us 75 railway wagons ready laden with provisions at Ramses, up to which place the railway is in working order. How then can there be any want of transport ? The troops were brought to Ismailia with the express intention of moving much further than to Kassassin or Tel-el-Kebir. Their objective was Zagazig, and ultimately Cairo. Due provision must have been made for that, and, as the facts we have called to mind relative to the mules, the camels, and the cargoes of railway stock prove, the requirements of transport were certainly not overlooked. Yet here is the army at a dead stand, while the enemy, formidably entrenched at Tel-el-Kebir, is throwing up new entrenchments at Kassassin. Our men are also entrenching themselves at the latter place, we are told. But they were in position there on Monday week, when the enemy attacked them during several hours. What is the meaning of the postponement of the advance which was already begun ten days ago ? Nothing that has been permitted to transpire explains the delay, and the alleged want of transport suspiciously resembles a pretext. Sir Garnet Wolseley had 11,000 men under him at Ismailia before the arrival of the Highland Brigade and the Indian Contingent. Part of the latter is employed in garrisoning points on the Canal, but seeing that it was stated last week that Indian troops were landing at Ismailia "daily," we shall not be far wrong if we estimate that three thousand men of that force are there now. Add two thousand men of the Highland Brigade, and the Commander-in-Chief has 16,000 splendid troops to his hand ready for a forward movement. It would be dangerous for the Egyptians to feel too confident that a deficiency of transport will keep this formidable force quiescent very long. A sudden spring may bring matters to an issue [illegible] twenty-four hours. Now that Tel-el-Kebir [illegible] strongly entrenched and is defended [illegible] has been str[illegible] by a large number of guns, it is scarcely to be expected that a direct attack will be made upon that position. A turning movement [illegible] will probably be attempted ; the nature of the ground will render it possible, and even easy. If Arabi have the nerve which Dumouriez showed when the allies got between him and Paris in 1792, and simply holds fast, the result may be embarrassing. For Sir Garnet Wolseley to continue his march on Zagazig and Cairo, with Arabi at Kassassin, would be almost certain destruction, for his communications would be cut. And to attack the fortified position of Arabi would give the latter the chance of trying the Plevna system of defence to some purpose. But there is always a great probability that an Oriental general, when he sees his position turned, will lose his nerve, and retreat. Sir Garnet may play for the chance which such a blunder would give him. If he does we may expect the news of important, and perhaps decisive, events almost immediately. But if he judges the chance too uncertain, he will doubtless await the arrival of the new reinforcements which are now promised him. That is to say, serious operations will not really begin until near the end of September.

WHILE the Government of India are doing all in their power to encourage local self-government throughout India, the Bombay Government have taken a step in the other direction. At the last meeting of the Legislative Council advantage was taken of a Bill which was supposed to be confined to one object, namely, the change of the Municipal year, to introduce a clause lengthening the term of office of the Corporation from two years to three. We think this change a great mistake, and so expressed our opinion when the matter was first broached two years ago. The step is a retrograde one, quite in an opposite direction to that to which the improvement of local administration points. It is true that the motion approving of a term of three years was passed by the Corporation in June, 1881, but it is not unnatural that the members of the Corporation should desire to extend their term of office. On the other hand, it is the duty of Government to see that municipal institutions are maintained in all their efficiency, and that the desire of the members of the Corporation to be relieved from frequent appeals to their constituents should not mar the efficiency of local self-government. What are the reasons given in favour of the change ? In his remarks the introducer of the Bill said :—"There is, however, one point with regard to the constitution of the Municipality which I should mention. Up to the present time the Corporation has been appointed for two years, but it has been found that three years would be more convenient ; therefore one of the sections provides that the term shall be three years." How has it been found inconvenient to have a term of two years for the Corporation ? The bare statement only is made, and it would, we think, puzzle an abler brain than that of any member of the Council to explain what inconvenience has arisen from the two-years' term, or to produce a single good reason for the change. If there are reasons for the change, the public have a right to know what they are ; even if bad ones they should be stated. If, as the introducer of the Bill declared, the present arrangement is inconvenient, let us know why it is inconvenient, and who are inconvenienced. If it should prove, as would probably be the case, that the only inconvenience is to the members of the Corporation who once in two years have to "drum up" voters for themselves, then that would be generally considered unsatisfactory. At any rate, no such important change—and it is an important one—should be made without any reason being given. And if there is no reason worthy of announcement at the Council meeting, then the matter should not be brought forward. But there are reasons on the other side. The essence of good local self-government is frequent change, by which the members of the deliberative body are kept in strict dependence on the electors, and the interest of the electors in public affairs is maintained. Frequent elections keep up the interest of the people in municipal institutions. It will be remembered that the committee of the Corporation to which the matter was referred rejected the proposal. And now we find it tacked on to a Bill which was professedly brought forward to make some technical changes in the Municipal Act, and the Bill passed—as all the legislation brought forwards now-a-days in Bombay appears to be—under a suspension of the rules. We contend that the extension of the term of office of the Municipal Corporation from two years to three is a grave error ; that it lessens the responsibility of the members of the Corporation, and makes the governing body of the Municipality partake more of the nature of a bureaucracy. If the object of municipal institutions is to induce the people to take an interest in their municipal government, surely an election once in two years is little enough to keep up that interest.

At any rate, the question is worthy of discussion. Passed as the clause was at Poona when the legal members of the Council were prevented from attending, and when they had no reason to believe that it would be hurried through under a suspension of the rules, there has been no discussion ; there was no opportunity of discussing the matter. It is, we think, a question whether the power of suspending the rules to pass a Bill should not be taken from the present Government. It was intended as an exception to be used only in emergencies ; as used, it has become the rule instead of the exception, and the tendency is more than ever to make the legislation of this Presidency a farce. If we look back at the legislation of the past two years, we shall find that Government were in almost every instance only too glad to get rid of the trouble of attending Council meetings, or of having their views controverted, by suspending the rules and rushing the Bills through. In the present instance, in consequence of a ball to be given by the aides of the Governor, the Council is not held on Wednesday, when the legal members who have business at the High Court can attend, but is held on Friday, a most inconvenient day for them ; and then the rules are suspended, and the business is hurried through without discussion. We shall not be sorry if the Viceroy returns the Bill with a hint that Legislative Councils were intended for the discussion of the matters brought before them, and not for the mere registration of the views of Government ; and that amusements at Poona should not be made the reason for preventing members from attending the meetings of the Legislative Council.

A SINGULARLY injudicious proposal, affecting the Mussulman soldiers of the Indian Contingent, has been plausibly put forward by an up-country paper. The suggestion is that the soldiers in question when returning from Egypt should be allowed to stop at Jeddah, the seaport of Mecca, and proceed on a pilgrimage to the holy city. These Mahomedans will be gratified beyond measure, we are told, by the thoughtful consideration of Government for their religious feelings, and Mahomedan loyalty towards the Queen-Empress will receive a powerful stimulus. It is further urged that our rule in India and our army would thus be rendered popular with the Mussulman population of this country. We are not informed whether it should be part of the plan that the troops should march to Mecca "in arms as when the battle glowed," or with their pilgrim's staff and shoon. If the former the Sultan, to say nothing of the Scherif of Mecca, might raise objections. If the Sultan refused his permission for the pilgrimage, it is ingeniously argued that the Commander of the Faithful would "figure before the Mahomedan population of the world as a hinderer of necessary religious performances." And this would be a great advantage. For "what then would his influence over his co-religionists be worth, if at any future time he wished to make religion a cause of discontent between Indian Mahomedans and the Government ?" If the troops were to be sent from Jeddah to Mecca in arms and under military discipline, it is certain that the pilgrimage would be represented as an expedition a[illegible]gainst the city, and a collision would be ine[illegible]vitable, even if the diplomatic objection co[illegible] raised were overcome. The [illegible]ertain to be [illegible] political danger of allowing a considerable [illegible] number of soldiers to go to the head-qu[illegible]arters of Mahomedan fanaticism, free from [illegible] the restraints of discipline and no [illegible]nger under the eye of their officers, nee[illegible] hardly be pointed out. Every man of [illegible] them would to a certainty be worked upon by the agents of the Pan-Islamic propaganda, and they would return to the transports, kept in waiting for them at Jeddah, prepared to bring to India the newest pattern of opinions in Mahomedan politics and religion. The French officers and soldiers who were with so much foresight despatched by the old French monarchy to assist in the establishment of republican institutions in America, came back the propagandists of principles which revolutionised Europe. It is an insane idea to send a body of Indian Mussulman soldiers to Mecca to hear the Arab version of the rights of our controversy with Arabi, and the Turkish views of the claims of the Sultan to the obedience of all true Mussulmans in his character of Kaliph and Commander of the Faithful. We quite concur with the *Pioneer* that "the effect, from a political point of view, could not fail to be very great ;" but we cannot join that discreet journal in recommending the Government to "seriously entertain the idea now offered." On the contrary, we recommend the Government to do nothing so mad.

WE notice that the Hon. W. M. Macaulay has, during the passing of the short Municipal Act by the Legislative Council, been complaining of the tax charged by the Municipality to the insurance companies for services rendered by the Fire Brigade. He stated that the tax is ten times as much as is charged in England for similar services. This may be so, but he omitted to state that the English fire insurance companies charge insurers in Bombay from six to eight times as much as is charged by the same companies in England, Canada, and the United States for similar risks. He also did not state that fires in Bombay are of such infrequent occurrence, that the local agencies are a steady source of income to the home companies, while the rates charged are so prohibitive that it is the exception rather than the rule for houses to be insured at all, insurance being mostly confined to merchandise intended for export. The insurance companies would be more entitled to public sympathy if they would, by charging premiums on the English scale, so reduce the rates for house property as to reverse the present system, and make it the rule rather than the exception for house-owners to insure their properties.

LAKE MAREOTIS.

LAKE MAREOTIS, which the British are about to submerge, was similarly treated during the campaign against the French in Egypt in 1801. The British had obtained a footing on the Bay of Aboukir, and in conjunction with some Turkish troops a detachment had seized Rosetta. A division of French troops under General Menou held Alexandria, and in order to cut them off from the other French corps, it was decided to flood Lake Mareotis. The suggestion was really due to the French commander himself. James's *Naval History of Great Britain* gives the following account of the incident :—"In the pocket of General Roize, left dead on the field of battle at Canopus, was found a letter from General Menou at Cairo, expressing a fear that the British had, or would, cut the canal of Alexandria, and thus let the waters of the Mediterranean, or those more immediately of Lake Madieh, into the basin of the ancient Lake Mareotis, which for ages past had been dry, except that a considerable portion of it, at certain seasons especially, was impassable owing to the swampy nature of its bed. The hint was taken, and on the 15th of April the cut was made ; but, although the first rush of water, from its volume and impetuosity, was awfully grand, some time elapsed before the whole area of the lake became covered. As soon as that was accomplished, the troops under General Menou, shut up in Alexandria, and numbering, according to the French accounts, 6,000 men, became separated from the 4,000 under General Lagrange, intrenched at El-Aft, and the 5,000 under General Belliard, in garrison at Cairo." The lake is about 150 miles in circumference, and was originally fresh-water. The connexion with the Nile having, however, been cut off the lake gradually dried up. In this condition it was when flooded by the British eighty years ago. *Murray* gives a graphic description of the submersion. The admission of the waters of the sea, says the writer :—"It was certain to produce a wide-spread calamity ; but when did the demon war stop to consider results ? Four cuts were made, each of six yards in width, and ten distant from each other. The waters rushed in with a fall of six feet. Two more cuts were finished next day, and the sea finally broke down the divisions. The sea flowed in for a week. The calamity was fearful. The sites of 300 villages were flooded, and rendered barren for ever. The bank was afterwards closed up again, and the communication with the sea cut of ; but the basin of the lake being lower than the surface of the sea, and the Mediterranean here being without tide, there was no means of drawing off the salt water. It was by degrees in a great measure evaporated by the sun, leaving a vast expanse of once fertile surface covered with a dazzling snow-white sheet of salt. The Nile is admitted annually to it at flood, and the lake then re-appears, but the returning dry season only restores the condition previously existing. Nor does there appear to be any remedy for this, until the successive depositions of silt from the river accumulate sufficiently to raise the bottom of the lake to a level with the sea—an operation only to be effected through some vast and indefinite lapse of time. Till then, the salt must always mingle with the freshwater silt deposited every year. Could rice or any grain be grown on it, as in India, which flourishes even on saline grounds, the process of recovery would, of course, be greatly accelerated.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THE departure of the s. s. Africa for Suez, which was fixed for yesterday, has been postponed until to-day, when she will sail with two native officers, 1 warrant officer, 101 followers, and 240 mules ; and 1 warrant officer and 1 hospital assistant of the Medical Department for Aden.

THE P. and O. mail-steamer Assam takes to-day for Suez the Punjab transport column, consisting of 3 commissioned officers, 2 warrant officers, 2 European soldiers, 3 horses, and 665 followers.

THE s. s. Egbert, which arrived on Sunday, will sail for Suez, on a date to be fixed, with 1 European officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, 70 followers, and 196 mules.

THE DESPATCH OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

WITH the departure of the s. s. Africa and the Egbert, the preparations in Bombay for the despatch of the Indian Contingent for Egypt will have come to an end. There can be no doubt that Bombay has done her part creditably ; and we understand that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has issued a very complimentary order thanking all the principal officers who were responsible for the despatch of the Contingent on the regularity and promptitude with which their operations have been conducted. Those who have visited the Prince's Dock during the last month could bear willing testimony to the extra pressure at which the operations had to be pushed forward within the time to which they were limited, and the heartiness and zeal with which the different departments worked day and night to bring the respective operations of each to a satisfactory conclusion. The orders of the Government of India for the despatch of a Contingent from Bombay were received here about the 10th July last ; and some idea of the celerity with which they were executed may be formed from the fact that the first batch of troops were sent within ten days from that date. These were despatched on the 21st July on board the s.s. Malda and the Bancoora. From the 21st July to the 16th August last, 31 vessels, the aggregate tonnage of which was 77,195, were despatched with troops in quick succession. The embarkations, including those from Kurrachee, consisted of two companies of the Madras Sappers and Miners, York and Lancaster Regiment, two companies of the Seaforth Highlanders, portions of the 7th Bengal Native Infantry, the 13th Bengal Lancers, the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, the 7-1 Royal Artillery, the 6th Bengal Cavalry, the 29th Bombay Native Infantry, and the 20th Punjab Native Infantry. Between the 21st July and the 16th August the total embarkations, according to an official return, were :—119 British officers 1,008 non-commissioned British rank and file ; 2,461 non-commissioned native rank and file, 3,725 followers, 1,105 horses 534 ponies, and 1,814 mules. Since the 16th August, sixteen more vessels, bringing up the total of chartered transports that sailed from the Prince's Dock to 47, exclusive of the Tenasserim, the Sutlej, and the Assam, have carried the following additional officers, troops, and animals :—About 111 British officers, 1,373 [illegible]mmissioned native rank and file, 2,608 fo[illegible] 256 ponies, and 2,551 m[illegible] total up to date o[illegible] 4,900 rank a[illegible]r :—About 230 British officers, 800 pon[illegible]nd file, 6,400 followers, 1,800 horses, tr[illegible]s, and 4,400 mules. The embarkation of [illegible]oops commenced on the 21st July and terminated on the 31st ultimo.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. Brady, will sail to-day for London, with the European mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Rev. W. Joss.
Brig.-Surgeon F. M. Skues.
A. Gentleman.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mrs. Knox Hill.
Mr. W. E. Knight.
Hon. G. H. P. Evans.
Col. L. C. Barton.
Mr. E. T. Scrivener.
Col. G. F. Worsley.
Mr. S. H. Shaw.
Col. H. Rowland.
Dr. G. Appert.
Capt. C. H. Scott.

FOR VENICE.

Col. and Mrs. A. Pullan.
Mr. T. M. Kirkwood.
Mr. P. P. Dease.
Mr. R. Porch.
Major W. G. Knox.
Col. H. de Brett.

The following passages have been engaged :—

The s. s. Ravenna, Captain E. Stewart, 12th Sept.

FOR BRINDISI.

Lt.-Col. A. Farrer.
Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Brodhurst.
Col. J. E. B. Parsons.
Major R. Bearan.
Major A. Chaplin.

FOR LONDON.

Mrs. Branson and 5 children and European Nurse.
Mr. Benson.
Col. G. G. H. Fulton.

FOR VENICE.—Rev. Archdeacon Blyth.

The s. s. Cathay, Captain W. M. Robbie, 19th Sept.

FOR BRINDISI.

Hon. Arthur Wilson.
Hon. Mrs. Wilson.
Mr. J. M. Dome.
Miss Dome.

THE BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

THE following is an additional list of cases relieved by the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Military Relief Fund :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously disbursed up to 4th August, 1882	Rs. 1,72,677	14	0
Amount remitted through Commanding Officer to 34 widows, native, and 32 children, native, of the 16th Regt. N. I., Poona	5,808	0	0
Amount remitted to 10 widows, native, 1 child, native, 3 disabled natives of the 20th Regt. N. I., Belgaum	1,118	0	0
Amount remitted to 1 widow, native, of the 15th Regt. N. I., Poona	88	0	0
Amount remitted to 2 widows, native, of 3rd Sind Horse, Jacobabad	176	0	0
Amount remitted to 6 widows, native, 5 children, native, of Bombay, 4th Rifles, Ahmednagar	968	0	0
Amount remitted to 5 widows, native, of the 1st Grenadiers N. I., Mhow	440	0	0
Amount remitted to 1 widow of Camp follower through the Commissary-General, Bombay	33	0	0
Amount remitted to 2 European children of the 66th Regt. through Captain H. I. P. Thomson, Commanding B Company G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, Bombay	532	0	0
Amount remitted to 1 European widow of 14/9th R.A., Colaba, from the Patriotic Fund, Calcutta	100	0	0
Amount paid in Bombay to 1 widow, 1 mother, 1 father, of Store Lascars of the Commissary of Ordnance, Bombay, and 1 disabled of the 19th Regt. as a small assistance to enable them to go to their native places	32	8	0
Total	1,81,973	6	0

T. S. WEIR,
DOSSABHOY [illegible]
Honor[illegible]
[illegible] 4, 1882.

THE AHMEDABAD WEEK.

WE have received another letter from an Ahmedabad correspondent describing the doings of the late "week," from which we extract the following passages regarding entertainments that were very briefly dealt with in the communication already published :—The entertainment given by the amateurs of the R. A. on Tuesday evening was a decided success, and the performers got all the encouragement which a large and appreciative audience could give ; the spacious barrack in which the entertainment was given being crammed to the doors. The programme was as follows :—

PART I.

1 Piano solo	Huzzarren Ritt	Mrs. Crawley Boevey.
2 Song	Four Jolly Smiths	Gr. W. Stewart.
3 Song	The Miller and the Maid	Mrs. Cruickshank.
4 Song	Charge of the Light Brigade	Mr. Wright.
5 Duet	When the Wind blows in from the Sea	Mrs. Cruickshank and Col. Hadow.
6 Song	The Midshipmite	Gr. W. Austin.
7 Song	Milly's Faith	Mrs. Parkin.
8 Song	Nancy Lee	Gr. W. Stewart.
9 Song	The King and I.	Col. Hadow.

INTERLUDE.

Graceful and daring feats on the trapeze by Gunner J. Burney.

PART II.

The highly amusing Farce in one Act (by R. J. Raymond) entitled "Cherry Bounce."

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Oldrents		Gr. W. Stewart.
Gregory Homespun (His man)		Corpl. Earl.
Gammon	Farmers	Dr. Young
Spinage	Farmers	Dr. Gane.
Doctor's Boy		Master Landers
Mrs. Homespun (mother to Gregory)		Miss A Roby.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The performers in the first part had the advantage of a capital instrument and a first-rate musician to accompany their songs ; and we are all greatly indebted to Mrs. Crawley Boevey, not only for good-naturedly lending her piano, but for presiding at it in a graceful and skilful manner. She certainly contributed greatly to the success of the first part of the entertainment. The piano solo with which she opened the performance showed her to be a perfect master of the instrument. Gunner Stewart possesses a splendid voice, and his two songs, "Four jolly Smiths" and "Nancy Lee," were greeted with loud applause ; and nothing short of a repetition in both cases would satisfy his hearers. Mr. Wright's song, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," was well sung and loudly encored. Mrs. Cruikshank's song, "The Miller and the Maid," and her duet with Colonel Hadow, "When the Wind blows in from the Sea," were well and tastefully sung, and the plaudits with which they were greeted showed that they were duly appreciated. This lady is one of our favourite amateurs, not only on account of her success as a vocalist, but because of the kind and graceful manner in which she is always ready to aid at any of our amateur entertainments. Mr. Austin's "Midshipmite" was sung with much feeling and spirit, and loudly encored. But I think I am justified in saying that "Milly's Faith" was the song of the evening. Not only does Mrs. Parkin possess a sweet, sympathetic, and well-cultivated voice, but she enters with heart and soul into the spirit of her song, and on this occasion quite carried her audience away with her ; in fact, she brought the house down, and nothing but her re-appearance on the stage could quiet the rounds of applause which greeted her song. In reply to the encore she sang the sweet old Scottish ballad, "Castles in the Air," with much pathos and effect. "The King and I" was rendered well and in good taste, but, unfortunately, the large size of the room and the draperies over the stage rather marred the effect of the song. Gunner Burney showed himself to be a proficient on the trapeze, and turned round on his own axis with a rapidity which, to say the least of it, was alarming. The manner in which he hung on to the iron rod with his limbs twisted into a species of Gordian knot won the admiration and astonishment of the lookers-on ; but perhaps his greatest feat was cutting a thick bar of lead in two clean halves with one stroke of a sword. The farce, "Cherry Bounce," which wound up the entertainment, was very well acted. Gunner Stewart and Corpl. Earl, who took the leading parts, played with great spirit, and kept up the interest of the audience to the end. Altogether we had a most enjoyable evening's amusement, and we hope the encouragement they received on this occasion will induce our amateurs to give us many more opportunities of appreciating their various merits.

The station dance, which came off on Thursday evening at the 23rd Mess, was a most successful affair ; the only drawback being that the male element very decidedly preponderated. The dancing-room and surrounding verandahs were very prettily and tastefully decorated—the joint handiwork of Messrs. Richardson, Chase, and Heyland. Sunflowers in galore appeared among the ornamentations ; so you see that even in Ahmedabad we are turning æsthetic and cultivated in our tastes. Dancing was continued with unabated zeal far into the small hours, and "all went merry as a marriage bell." Everything mundane must come to an end, so the Saturday races brought our week to a conclusion ; and I fancy that the following Monday and Tuesday, being Government holidays, brought well-earned rest to not a few who took part in our festivities.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, Sept. 2.—With merely local exceptions, espe[illegible] the barometer has risen in al[illegible] the [illegible] are [illegible] mos[illegible] Ner[illegible] Pres[illegible] clou[illegible] repo[illegible] in th[illegible] day [illegible] 1½ in[illegible] tagong, Cuttack, Mangalore, [illegible] and over. Previously, Umballa and Dinagepore had over 3 inches ; Jhansi, Baraich, and Rajahmundry, over 2 inches ; Gya, 1½ inch ; Murree, Mozufferpore, Silchar, Nowgong, Raipur, Guti, Vellore, Chittaldrug, and Cuddapah, ½ inch and upwards.

SIMLA, Sept. 3.—Except at Bombay, Jubbulpore, and Masulipatam the barometer continues rising everywhere, specially in the Punjab, where in the last two days the rise exceeds 0·2 inch. Nevertheless there is still much cloud in the Upper Provinces and other parts of India, and rain is reported from the majority of reporting stations, in Madras from nearly all stations. There is a local barometric depression on the coast between Masulipatam and Vizagapatam, where bad weather is apparently brewing. Rain to-day :—Lahore, Allahabad, Mozufferpore, Bombay, Belgaum, Mangalore, and Mercara, over 1 inch ; Chittagong, Nagpur, Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Madras, Negapatam, and Akyab, ½ inch and over. Previously Mozufferpore had 2 inches ; Mirzapore and Jhansi, over 1 inch ; Bhaugulpore, ¾ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In cts.
Previously regtd.	59 55	70 76	68 8	69 7
3 Sunday	0 73	....	....	....
4 Monday	.....	0 65	0 74	0 60
Total	60 28	71 41	68 82	69 67
[illegible]rresponding date [illegible] year	64 67	69 7	62 46	68 42

[illegible] the returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and [illegible]de up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Byculla are [illegible]night. Colaba is up to mi[illegible]

[illegible]LONG THE COAST.

THE WEATHER A[illegible]ER REPORT.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATH[illegible]tate of

(4th September, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the s[illegible]nd the weather at different ports round the coast [illegible] Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the late[illegible] returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·172	84·9	W	15	0·00
Surat	·792	82·1	E	11	0·23
Bombay	·798	77·7	W	11	1·32
Ratnagiri	·876	79·3	W Fresh	...	1·45
Karwar	·916	74·1	S Light	...	2·17
Mangalore	·949	78·5	calm	2	0·54
Calicut	·952	77·6	calm	1	0·03
Cochin	·960	80·0	SW	1	0·15
Masulipatam	·762	78·8	NNW	6	3·42
Madras	·827	84·8	W	8	0·01
Negapatam	·851	82·9	W	6	0·48

THE DRAINAGE OF PAREL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Soon after the death of the late lamented Lady Fergusson there was a cry got up against the unhealthiness of Parel village, when our City Fathers decided to have it properly drained. Many pretty speeches were made at the Municipal meetings to show the crying want of a proper system of drainage at Parel. Even Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, whose ruling passion is to be in the opposition, succumbed under the weighty arguments advanced on the occasion, and the expenditure of, I think, Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned. Being interested in Parel, I looked forward hopefully, believing that something was certain to be done. Alas ! nothing has been done, and now that the sickly season is approaching, fevers and other maladies are busily at work, among the poor especially. Will anyone tell me what is going to be done, and when ?

Sept. 2. L. C.

G. I. P. LOCAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not understand why the G. I. P. Railway Company persist in running the 4 p. m. local train, when they know that none except those who are masters of their own time can travel by it. Were there another to back it up, say ½ an hour after, there would be no grounds for complaint, but, as was pointed out by "Paterfamilias," in his letter which appeared in your columns some two months ago, the next train does not start until an hour and and a half later. The company little thinks of the inconvenience which the present arrangement of their evening trains—for their morning trains are well timed—causes to very many office-goers who are able to leave off work soon after 4 o'clock. I for one—and I know of many others—would gladly avail myself of a periodical ticket but for the badly-arranged time-table.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company do their utmost to suit all parties, and so might the G. I. P., [illegible]ink.

[illegible]yculla, Sept. 2. PAT,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By London and Teheran.)

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

THE PROTECTION OF THE BRITISH POSITION AT ALEXANDRIA.

THE POSITION AT KASSASSIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 4, MORNING.

About five thousand men, including one thousand of the Army Reserves, have been ordered to proceed at once to Alexandria, in order that Sir Evelyn Wood with his brigade may be able to join Sir Garnet Wolseley's force.

The British have resolved to flood the dry bed of Lake Mareotis, near Alexandria, in order to protect their flank from any attack in that direction.

Sir Garnet Wolseley is forming a depôt at Kassassin, which his forces are now entrenching.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

Beyond the troops held in reserve it is thought that others will not be sent from India.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

THE Education Commission met to-day. Present: Dr. Hunter, president, and Messrs. Lee-Warner, Jacob, and Telang, members. A number of European and native gentlemen were present.

Mr. Shapoorjee Bengali was the first witness. Questions and answers were read from printed evidence; the witness was then cross-examined by each member of the Commission. The witness stated that factory children in Bombay worked more hours than the Act allowed, and that if schools were on the factory premises the children would get the recess now denied them. He urged a more liberal expenditure on education all along the line, especially in the formation of a large agricultural college, with Government farms.

Mr. Bhave advocated the more liberal support of private schools and a more equal distribution of the scholarships and rich prizes attached to Government and mission schools. He said the Native Institution at Poona had not been financially successful.

Mr. Modak, in cross-examination, recommended the reorganisation and retention of indigenous schools.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition was held this afternoon. It was opened by General Hardinge, who spoke a few words of encouragement to the soldiers. A number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Articles of various kinds—furniture, pictures, metal-work, &c.,—were shown, many of them being really handsome and greatly to the credit of the European and native troops.

NORTH *VS.* SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

The match North *vs.* South opened at noon to-day. The following are the scores :—

NORTH.

Maclaren, b. Mackenzie	14
H. Kennedy, b. Cowans	47
Holland, run out	4
Capt. Kennedy, b. Mackenzie	1
Wilkins, b. Mackenzie	13
Boevey, b. Mackenzie	0
Capt. Allen, ct. and b. Mackenzie	6
Piers, b. Mackenzie	0
Phayre, not out	2
Giles, ct. Raikes, b. Cowans	0
Earle, b. Cowans	0
Extras	8
Total	95

SOUTH.

Capt. Raikes, ct. Giles, b. Kennedy	8
Capt. Hobday, b. Wilkins	1
Pottinger, b. Wilkins	52
Steele, run out	3
Fanshawe, b. Kennedy	4
Colonel Caldecott, b. Wilkins	9
Oliver, b. Holland	1
Smith, b. Wilkins	5
Shewan, b. Holland	2
Cowans, b. Holland	4
Mackenzie, not out	4
Extras	6
Total	99

MR. COLQUHOUN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

Mr. Colquhoun gives a lecture to-morrow on his explorations from Canton to Rangoon. He leaves Simla on Friday next for England, bearing letters of introduction from Government to the Marquis of Hartington. During his journey through the interior a price was set upon Mr. Colquhoun's head.

SIR A. LYALL.

Sir Alfred Lyall leaves Nynee Tal to-morrow for Simla on a visit to the Viceroy. His stay is expected to extend over a week. The objects of his visit are of a general nature.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By London and Teheran.)

THE RIOTS IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Advices from Ireland states that the riots in Dublin were renewed yesterday, and continued the whole of last night. The military were again called out, and charged the rioters several times with the bayonet.

NEWS FROM HERAT.

TEHERAN, SEPT. 2.

Advices from Herat state that Abdul Kudus has been reinstated.

The Amir's delegate has been refused admission to the town of Maimanee.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. [illegible]
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ per cent. do.	89 1-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes	116¼
Bar Silver	52 1-16

Departure—Deerhill.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 4.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Amoy. *Via* Amoor, interrupted beyond Shanghai.

MADRAS, Sept. 3, 8-10 p.m.—Amoy-Gutzlaff cable interrupted.

KURRACHEE, Sept. 4, 8-10 a.m.—Cable Shanghai-Nagasaki interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

SUNDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 3.

At 10 p.m.	76·7

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

6 a.m.	76·1
10 a.m.	77·7
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	80·7

THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE s. s. Australia, which left Bombay on the 22nd August, entered the Canal at 7 a. m. on Monday

COLONEL BARTON, Political Agent in Kathiawar, leaves for Brindisi by to-day's mail-steamer.

DR. DAVIDSON, Civil Surgeon of Surat, has been directed to take charge of the Mahableshwar hill station next month.

THE Vehar water supply was shut off last evening to make the connection between the main and the new outlet tower built at Vehar some time ago. The Vehar water was shut off, but the Tulsi water was supplied to the whole city from the Malabar Hill reservoir. The whole city (including the Vehar as well as the Tulsi districts) will get water, therefore, on all the ground-floors, and on many of the upper-floors also. The inconvenience, it is to be hoped, was but slightly felt.

THE latest reports from Kashmere represent the Maharajah's health as in no way improved. His Highness has been receiving the most careful treatment from Dr. Massy.

MR. HENVEY, the officer on special duty in Kashmere, who has been appointed Commissioner of the Berars, will take up that appointment, the Lahore paper says, in October next.

SYED ABDOOLA, the eldest son of the late Syed Edroos of Surat, has filed a plaint against his younger brother for Rs. 2,35,000 for damages] alleged to have been sustained by the former on account of his being set aside in favour of the younger brother. The suit will be heard by the Subordinate Judge of Surat.

A PRIVATE of the 1st Durham Light Infantry at Meerut committed suicide by shooting himself, on the 25th August. The Lahore paper says he was one of the chief witnesses in the case of murder which occurred in the same regiment some time ago. He only survived his rash act an hour. Efforts were made to elicit some confession from him before his death, but without result.

THE ill-feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans which has recently found such unfortunate expression at Salem appears to be of old standing. Two cases have just been decided at the Sessions Court of North Arcot in which seventeen Hindus and an equal number of Mahomedans were charged with serious rioting armed with deadly weapons, causing mischief by fire, &c., &c., at the village of Gudiatum, in that district, on the 12th May last. Some religious disagreement gave rise to a disturbance in which several houses were burned, the Mahomedan and the Hindu temple were damaged, and other injury was caused, including some broken heads. Both parties claimed that the other was in the wrong. In all, sixteen prisoners were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 2 years with a fine of Rs. 500 or six months' additional inprisonment, to nine months and a fine of Rs. 1,000, with the option of three months longer in jail in default of payment.

THE Calcutta tradesmen have an awkward customer to deal with in His Majesty the ex-King of Oudh, who is disqualified by legislative enactment from contracting liabilities in his own name, and so obtains goods through his servants, and when convenient, dishonours the bills. A Mahomedan was before the Insolvency Court at Calcutta the other day, who styled himself in his petition Manager to the ex-King of Oudh, and whose liabilities were stated at nearly two lakhs of rupees. The insolvent's counsel showed that the man's salary was Rs. 87 per month, and that all the debts entered in the petition had been incurred, though in his name, solely on his master's account. The judge, Mr. Justice Norris, granted the insolvent his discharge, remarking that the creditors did not deserve the slightest compassion. If they chose to give credit to the ex-King in the manner they did, and in face of the enactment which disqualified him from contracting any liabilities, it was their own fault. The insolvent's misfortune appeared to be that he was a tool in the hands of a dishonest master. Mr. Justice Norris earned a reputation for speaking out his mind before he came to India. In this case he bluntly told the counsel who appeared for the opposing creditors that he did not see how the insolvent could have ensured himself against his master, adding that "he would probably lose his head over it." "That is not possible under the Government of India, my Lord," promptly said Mr. Amir Ali; but his Lordship as promptly rejoined :—"The Government of India would know nothing at all about it—a headless corpse would be seen floating down the river one day, and there would be an end of the matter." Mr. Justice Norris evidently does not cherish a very high opinion of the royal occupant of Garden Reach.

THE *Indian Railway Service Gazette* complains of the constitution of the Railway Conference, now about to meet at Simla :—

Government have failed to utilize the intelligence, experience, and practical knowledge of many of the leading Foremen, Traffic Inspectors, and others, whose thorough acquaintance with many important and intricate railway questions places them in a position to furnish suggestions which no theorist, though he may be high up on the official ladder, can ever expect to produce. But not only have these classes been ignored, they have been studiously *rejected*. As we write, we have in mind instances where papers replete with information, and certainly more conducive to railway efficiency and economy than many of the lopsided devices which have emanated from the Conference, have been *returned unacknowledged*. This is scarcely to be wondered at, when it is known that measures calculated to benefit the working class, made by *recognized members of the Conference*, but which failed to come within the lines of the penurious policy at present pursued by Government, have either been shuffled over, or put off for "further consideration." The farce is rendered still more ridiculous when it is remembered that the slender "rays of light" shed on several still darksome railway problems by the "sparkling" wisdom of the "leading men" in Conference usually take *twelve* calendar months or more before they reach the outside world. The minutes of the February, 1879, and January, 1880, meetings were not published till 1882 ! and it is hard to tell when the scintillations from the little Simla luminary of this year will arrive "to enlighten and to bless."

THE *Indian Daily News* says that readers will find the following distances useful :—From Ismailia to Nefiche, 2½ miles ; from Nefiche to Ramses, 6 miles ; from Ramses to Lake Maxamah, 6 miles ; from Maxamah to Gassassin, 1½ mile ; from Gassassin to Abou Rehab, 6 miles ; from Abou Rehab to Tel-el-Kebir station, 7 miles ; from Tel-el-Kebir to Abou Hammad, 6½ miles ; from Abou Hammad to Zagazig, 11½ miles. Magfar is close to Ramses, but it is on the canal, whilst Ramses is on the railway. It should be borne in mind that from Tel-el-Kebir to Nefiche the railway and the freshwater canal are never more than a mile apart. This is the maximum distance. The canal is kept within embankments, varying, according to circumstances, from four to seven yards in width, so that it does not offer a good means for the passage of troops. The railroad, too, has disadvantages which we need not dilate upon ; but as the country between the railway and the canal is cultivated, and as the cultivated land extends for varying distances to the south of the canal, practically all the land traversed by the canal and the railway is unfit for the movement of troops, though doubtless it does afford positions where a defence behind entrenchments can be effected. These entrenchments may, however, serve to delay an advancing enemy, rather than to effectually check him ; for the desert country to the north of the railway is firm, and covered with a layer of gravel, so that an enterprising general advancing westward from Ismailia has always the means of manœuvring his antagonist out of any position held in the cultivated part of the Wadi.

M. CELORON DE BLAINVILLE, the newly appointed Directeur de l'Interieur of the French establishments in India, in succession to M. Hass, has arrived at Pondicherry from France.

SIR FREDERICK WELD, Governor of the Straits Settlements, recently returned to Singapore after a three months' tour through Perak. The *Straits Times* says :—"A great portion of the journey through the country was performed on elephants, and as the chiefs of the various districts joined the gubernatorial party with a numerous following, also on elephants, the procession must have been very imposing, consisting at one time of no less than fifty-seven elephants. His Excellency went through a great part of the State, and had an excellent opportunity of judging of its capabilities, which only await development ; with the result that his good opinion of the producing power of the country, both agricultural and mineral, has been fully confirmed."

BREVET rank is conferred on our friend Mr. Cameron in the following para, which we cut from the *Athenæum* : "The *Standard* is represented at Alexandria by Capt. Cameron, who did good service for that journal in Afghanistan and Zululand ; the *Daily News* by Mr. Skinner, a veteran war correspondent ; while Mr. Drew Gay has ceased to represent the *Daily Telegraph*, and will be succeeded by Mr. L. Wingfield. Mr. Le Sage, of the last-named journal's editorial staff, is to proceed to Egypt in order to edit the news sent home."

AT Le Puy, a French provincial town a short distance from Lyons, an event has occurred which is probably unparalleled. The extraordinary phenomenon in question is a "strike" of lawyers, solicitors, and barristers, who have combined together to demand "higher fees and the prompt payment of bills."

THE museum at Bucharest having been found insufficient to contain its constantly increasing treasures, among which those of Roman origin are eminent, a million of francs has been voted by the Roumanian Chamber for the enlargement of the building.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* :—It was natural to suppose that the Government did not intend to spend £2,100 simply to amuse Cetewayo. It is taking the form of an endowment of research, and he and his followers would seem to be here as an experiment to afford data for the scientific study of the effect of civilisation on appetite. "Now that their appetites are decreasing," says a contemporary, "they do not, of course, eat so heartily," which means that they have dwindled down to merely a pound and a half of beefsteak for breakfast. It has always been believed that the greater the cultivation the less the appetite. Does not Mr. Oscar Wilde subsist on lilies ? and do not the most intense young ladies go for twenty-four hours on the ice or cup of tea they had at last night's ball ? The case of Cetewayo failing in appetite points in the same direction.

ON Saturday night, the 5th August, what is known as a "people's assize" was convoked at the Casino de Fleurs, Paris, for the purpose of condemning Léo Taxil, the impious writer and blasphemer, who has already been expelled from the ranks of the Freemasons for literary theft and other disgraceful offences. The proceedings were very animated ; and the culprit was present to answer the charges made against him by M. Raoul Canivet and M. Jules Roche, the deputy, who proposed the demolition of the Church of the Sacred Heart. The *Bombay Catholic Examiner* says :—In the end, the calumniator of Pius IX found so little mercy at the hands of his fellow adherents that he was hooted out of the hall ; and had he not been protected by the police, he would have been in danger of his life. The literary thefts of Léo Taxil were dealt with by the French law courts long ago ; and his recent condemnation in the Mastai trial is another evidence of his insincerity. All this must have been known to the Grand Orient of France and the Communist Sects long ago. Notwithstanding their high-sounding condemnation Léo Taxil is one of them. If his conduct has become so notorious that they find it necessary to disown him, they are only exemplifying the old adage of "the pot calling the kettle black."

ACCORDING to a letter from Tripoli published in Paris, and dated July 30, the condition of that place is very alarming. The writer states that El Had Mohammed, nephew of Ali Ben Khalifa, who was sent by the revolted Tunisians to Constantinople to request the Sultan to send an army to aid them in driving the French from Tunis, had come back with the reply that so soon as the affairs of Egypt were disposed of, which would not be more than a few weeks, a Turkish army should be sent. The Arabian population were exhibiting such hostility that a panic had set in among the Christians and Israelites, who were flying. "In a fortnight no one will be left at Tripoli but the Consuls, who would also quit their posts if they could. A plot is spoken of for celebrating the end of the Rhamadan by a kind of St. Bartholomew's night or a Sicilian Vespers." It is also stated that in all the mosques prayers are being offered for the success of Arabi Pasha, who poses as the providential defender of Islam.

ANOTHER important step towards the amalgamation of the Volunteers with the regular army has just been carried into effect by the War Office authorities. The rifle volunteers were recently attached to the regular regiments of infantry under the official name of "volunteer battalions," and are gradually adopting the uniform of the regiments to which they are affiliated. By the order just issued, the various corps of artillery volunteers are attached to the Royal Artillery, and this will be carried out under the territorial system. Thus the 1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteers will be attached to the Lancashire division of the Royal Artillery, the 3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers to the London division, the Glamorganshire Artillery Volunteeers to the Welsh division, and so on. By this change nearly the whole of the volunteer corps of England are now attached to the regular army.

COUNT ORLOFF DAVYDOFF, whose warm attachment to England was a singular feature in his long career, died at St. Petersburg recently. Count Orloff Davydoff was born in 1807. His father, General Davydoff, came of an ancient Tartar stock, and his mother, the Countess Orloff, was the daughter of the youngest of the five brothers Orloff who are noted in Russian history as the chief promoters of the revolution which placed the sceptre of Peter III. in the hands of his wife, the Empress Catherine II. The means of education in Russia being then very inadequate, young Davydoff was sent to England, and entered the University of Edinburgh, where a profound influence was exercised over him by his acquaintance with several celebrated Englishmen whom he frequently met at Abbotsford, after a close friendship had sprung up between him and Sir Walter Scott. While in Scotland nearly all the Count's leisure time was spent at Abbotsford. After four years of study, the Russian student left Edinburgh and was attached to the Russian Embassy in London. From London he went into the Embassy at Paris, and assiduously attended the lectures of Guizot and Cousin. Subsequently he was introduced to Goethe in Germany. The death of his grandfather made him one of the largest landowners in Russia, and, having returned to his own country, he applied himself to the management of his estates, where he took an active part in the reforms inaugurated by the late Czar, and wrote a vast number of pamphlets, essays, and leading articles.

IT appears from official statements recently published that, among our recruits of last year, the proportion of those born in England or Wales was higher than that of the previous year by 21 per 1,000 ; while of those born in Scotland the proportion was, on the contrary, 15 per 1,000 ; and of those born in Ireland, 8 per 1,000 less. The natives of England and Wales represent 702 per 1,000 of the entire number. Ireland stands next for 202 per 1,000 ; while Scotland furnished only 82 per 1,000.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, K. O. Regt., Esplanade band-stand, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Queen of the Age, from Mauritius ; Indus (s), Calcutta.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the King's Own Regt. at the Esplanade bandstand this evening :—

Grand March		
Operatic Selection	La Diva	Offenbach.
Valse	Kunstler Leben	Strauss.
Grand Selection	La Straniera	Bellini.
Valse	Toujours Fidele	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Egbert entered, and the s. s. Berton Hall and the s. s. Maharajah left, the dock on Sunday.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Heera Siddee and four other hack-buggy drivers were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Jones, before Mr. P. Ryan, with torturing their horses by using the animals while in a disabled condition. They were all convicted. Defendant No. 1 having been previously convicted for a similar offence, was fined Rs. 20, and the others were fined Rs. 10 each.—Rama Babajee and another hack-buggy driver were also charged yesterday with a similar offence by Cooverjee Manockjee, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, before the same magistrate. They were convicted, and fined Rs. 10 each.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Khetwady, on the body of Atmaram Bhowanee, aged forty years. Deceased was a havildar in the Bombay Police, No. 891, B, and did duty at the Mandavie section. He was found dead in bed yesterday morning. The Coroner's Surgeon (Dr. Sidney Smith) was of opinion that death was caused by heart-disease, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

FAIR.—The annual Mankeshwar fair will be held to-day at Gunpowder-road, Mazagon.

ASSAULT.—Hajee Allarakia was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of assaulting Mahomed Rajina, on the night previous, at the Kojah Jamat Khana. He was fined Rs. 10.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Megjee Bhojoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Shivshunkur Govindram of attempting to steal sixty-nine gunny-bags from the store-room of Khanjee Shamjee, at Cazee Syad-street. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

LOST.—Antone M. Fernandez, a cook employed in the Apollo-bunder Refreshment Rooms, reported to the police on Sunday that while purchasing vegetables at a stall in the Arthur Crawford markets that morning, he left his purse, containing Rs. 25 in currency notes and Rs. 5 in cash, at the stall. On missing it, about 15 minutes after, he returned to the stall, but found that the purse had disappeared.

THEFTS.—Jelloo Shamjee and Soonderjee Ookerdah were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a bag of grain, valued at Rs. 5-4, the property of Mooljee Cama. They were each sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—Hurry Narayen was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a watch, valued at Rs. 17, the property of Hussein Noorbhoy. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—Vullub Girdhar, a Hindu lad aged twelve years, was on Saturday enticed away from his residence at No. 29, Modykhana-street, by a man named Nemchund Soondarjee, a noted character, who took the lad to bathe in the sea at Boreebunder. Whilst bathing Nemchund absconded with the boy's silver waist-chain, valued at Rs. 10.

THE GAEKWAR'S SERVICE.—It is stated that Mr. Wassoodeo Mahadeo Somerth, B.A., is to be appointed Private Secretary to H. H. the Gaekwar.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

A KAZI FOR KURRACHEE.—We learn that it is in contemplation shortly to appoint a Government Kazi at Kurrachee in the same manner as one was nominated in July, 1876, for the City of Hyderabad by the late Sir W. Merewether when he was Commissioner in Sind.—*Beacon.*

CARRIAGE ACCIDENTS AT POONA.—An accident of rather a serious nature occurred near the Engineering College yesterday (Sunday) evening, when Mrs. Jopp and Mrs. Bethel were hurt, the carriage damaged, and the coachman nearly killed. Flying of kites was the cause of the accident.—A dog-cart, containing a lady and a girl, suddenly capsized yesterday (Sunday) evening near the Napier Hotel owing to the horse being frightened by the barking of a dog. We are glad to say that the occupants were not hurt.—*Deccan Herald.*

NEW MILITARY PUBLICATION.—A new book for the Army has been compiled and issued by the Superintendent, Pay Examiner's Office, Poona, named "The Pay and Allowances of the British Army in India," which cannot fail to make its way in public estimation, the information given being in an accessible form and well arranged, which cannot be said of the troublesome Pay Code. Pay masters and officers commanding batteries, troops, and companies will find the work invaluable.—*Pioneer.*

PRICE OF THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST.—Something ought to be done by "the powers that be" to reduce the price of the Bombay Quarterly *Army List*, which is now sold at Rs. 3 per copy, while that for Bengal, which is better got up, more accurate, and replete with information, is retailed at Re. 1 per copy. The Bombay *Army List* is compiled in the Adjutant-General's office at Poona, at a monthly expense of Rs. 90 for the benefit of the Education Society's Press, Byculla. Latterly an effort was made to have the work compiled in the Military Secretariat Office, but it failed. Surely the time has come to have one Indian *Army List*, instead of three. Such an issue would be more useful, more accurate, and less expensive than the system now in vogue.—*Id.*

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

THE LONDON B. AND M. BANK *vs.* RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE BOYCE.

THIS was a suit to recover Rs. 1,750, the amount of calls alleged to be due by the defendant to the plaintiffs. The defendant stated that the London B. and M. Bank were not entitled to recover from him any part of the amount claimed. The defendant had transferred his shares in the bank to one Cursetjee Framjee Dhondee, who was accordingly settled on the A list of contributories of the bank. The defendant further alleged that although Cursetjee Dhondee was for a long time after he was so settled as a contributory able to pay the calls, the plaintiffs wilfully neglected to enforce the payment.

At the hearing of the suit some time back the point whether a notice posted by the bank to the defendant in Golwad-street, where he formerly resided, was a proper one, was argued.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that an order was obtained from the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in England that the service of all notices on the late contributories of the bank should be effected by posting them according to the last residence of the contributories. In the present case a notice was posted to the defendant in Bombay on the 19th January, 1879, and was addressed to him in Golwad-street. The defendant, when he became a shareholder of the London B. and M. Bank, resided in that street, but he subsequently transferred his residence. The question was whether the notice, posted as it was, though it never reached the defendant, made him liable as if he had received it. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that the defendant's address in Golwad-street was taken down when he became a shareholder; that he was under obligation to the bank to inform them of any change in his address he might make; and that if he failed to do so, he must suffer the consequences. But here the defendant was not hiding himself, and it might have been ascertained by inquiries that he no longer resided in Golwad-street. His Lordship held that the law did not impose any obligation on a shareholder to give notice of his change of address. It was unreasonable to say that a letter bearing the address of twelve or thirteen years ago was directed to the last known address of the person to whom the letter was posted. As was usual, people changed their residences at least once in twelve years, and a man having resided in a particular apartment in Bombay twelve years ago, the inference was rather that he did not still reside there. Here the address was once correct; but that it should have continued so was merely a guess. His Lordship held that there was no proper notice served to the defendant in this case, and therefore the defendant was not bound by it. The case was dismissed, with costs.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE following address has been sent by the Poona Mercantile Association to His Excellency the Viceroy :—

"May it please your Lordship,—We beg to be allowed to express our admiration of the far-sighted and liberal policy of the Government of India which under your Lordship's rule has lately become so pronounced. Our Association, which has just been formed, may be said to be an outcome of the determination of your Excellency to introduce self-government and to aid in developing the resources of the country, regarding economic principles, as far as possible. We wish to observe with reference to self-government that we cannot but feel great satisfaction at the proportion of non-official members allowed to Municipal bodies, and feel certain that our fellow-citizens will exercise due care in the election of officers, and that the latter will be found, when acting in concert only doing so for the general good. Our purpose in approaching your Excellency is that it may be understood that one of the chief endeavours of this Association will be to make known to the trading and moneyed natives of this country, the desire of your Lordship to interest them not only in the management of their own affairs, but in the developing of new sources of trade, and the introduction of new industries: thus adding to the prosperity of the country. Trusting that our endeavours may be fruitful, and feeling sure they will have your Lordship's approval, we beg to remain, with due deference, your Lordship's most humble and loyal subjects."

A TELEGRAM to a Madras paper from Bellary, 31st August, states :—A large and enthusiastic meeting has been held here on self-government. Resolutions were passed, thanking the Viceroy, and urging on Government to expedite the introduction of the scheme. The exclusion of the Collector from the Presidentship and of Revenue, Police and Magisterial officers from membership, the election of all members, the right of members to choose their Chairman, and to memorialise the local and Indian Governments, were advocated.

THE feeling of dissatisfaction evinced by the independent public at the behaviour of the Local Government in the matter of giving effect to the Resolutions of the Viceroy in Council on the subject of local self-government is becoming deeper and wider every succeeding day, owing to the suspicion on their part that our Provincial authorities are not disposed to give fair play or full effect to the new scheme. It would be idle to assert that the suspicion is groundless or that the consequently growing impatience of the people is unreasonable. The Local Government from the very outset has appeared to look upon the liberal proposals of the Government of India to give to the local bodies of the people an increased and tangible share in the administration of their local affairs, with marked indifference, if not positive disfavour.—*Bombay Chronicle,*

SEEING that everything amongst us at this time is dull and that no enthusiasm either for or against the above scheme is shown here in the way it is done in Calcutta, a Calcutta contemporary has expressed his misgivings as to whether we were at all capable of appreciating the boon so generously conferred upon us. The several meetings held in the mofussil are a reply to such doubts ; but we must admit that there is a material difference between the two situations—that of Calcutta and of Bombay. In the former, the local Government is freely giving to and asking advice from the people as to the best mode in which the scheme may be crowned with success ; in the latter paternal petulance reigns supreme. The fact of the matter seems to be that the local Government is not inclined to treat the question in the generous manner in which it seems to have been dealt with in Bengal, Panjab and other places. It may be that the official ring is too powerful for Sir James Fergusson, and hence probably the dilly-dallying fashion in which the work of organizing the scheme is being done. It is stated that the Bombay official world is dead against allowing non-officials to be the chairmen of the Local Fund Boards. We hope the statement is not correct ; but seeing how love of power is strong in the human breast, it is not impossible that the officials may not be prepared to strip themselves of that power.—*Native Opinion.*

EUROPEANS IN BOMBAY.

BY the lately taken census it is ascertained that there are in Bombay 4,084 persons who were born in the United Kingdom. But Britain has a good many sons and daughters not actually born on her own soil, and it is supposed that the total European population of Bombay is 10,000. Out of the 4,084 autochthonous persons only 649 are females, an anomaly to be regretted for obvious reasons. The percentage of married persons in civil life among Anglo-Indians must be as low as it is in military life. The census also gives us the denominational standing of these 4,084. We hear a great deal of the prevalence of infidelity, and are sometimes told that with the exception of an inconsiderable minority, Englishmen have cast away a religious profession, as a worn-out garment. The census singularly fails to support such an idea. The people have written themselves down as belonging to religious denominations, with trifling exceptions. The Church of England portion is 2,080, about one half of the whole ; Roman Catholics, 683 ; Presbyterians, 521 ; Methodists, 200 ; Baptists, 49 ; the rest come under the head of Lutheran, 14 Greek, 1 Syrian, 17 congregationales, 9 unspecified Protestants or Christians, Other sects, Universalists, Unitarians, 7 Dissenters, and then we have Agnostics, Atheists and Deists. The numbers of these last are respectively four, four and two. It may be said that some have not the courage of their opinions and do not care to be reported sceptics though they really are. Well, the opinions of such are not of much account. The table show plainly that while there are those who like to make people stare by occasionally giving expression to sceptical ideas, the number of those who care to be known, as having finally broken with Christianity is infinitesimally small. And there is no reason to suppose that the people who come out to India are more religiously disposed than those who remain at home.—*Bombay Guardian.*

INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARJA OF JEYPORE.

THE successor of the late Rana of Jeypore is shortly to be placed on the *musnud* under the name and title of Rana Savai Madho Sing Bahadur. As succession to a *gadi* is tacitly considered as the proper occasion on which the Paramount Power may get many of its proposals and wishes carried out, the politicals have suggested certain limitations in the powers of the new Ruler which we consider are most unreasonable and unjust. We take them from the *Tribune* of Lahore :—

(1). That the Raja shall consult the Political Agent on every important State matter ; (2.) That he shall make no change or alteration in his administration without the consent of the Political ; (3.) That he shall do nothing subversive of the past administration of the Political Agent.

To our mind installation under the above conditions seems to be a mere farce. The conditions as reported reflect unfavourably upon the Supreme Government who, as the guardian of the youthful Rana, have neither any legal nor moral power to profit themselves at the expense of a State which they hold as mere trust. We cannot afford to believe that Lord Ripon can have had a voice in the matter. We hope His Excellency will advise the Political Agent and other British representatives to pursue the same course which was adopted in the case of a Native State nearer home. Let the Rana be installed on the *gadi* and be invested with full powers, and then there will be time enough to get every difficulty solved with credit both to the Paramount Power and its feudatory chief.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

PRESENTATION TO MR. KAIKOSHRU KABRAJEE.

THE following letter has been presented to Mr. Kaikoshru N. Kabrajee, the complainant in the recent Parsee Defamation Case :—

TO KAIKHUSHRO NOWROJEE KABRAJEE, Esq.

Dear Sir,—The prosecution which you carried on against Muncherjee Cowasjee Langrana, the proprietor and editor of a Guzratee weekly called the *Satya Mitra*, for defaming your private character and publishing foul and scandalous charges against your family, has ended in the conviction and punishment of the accused person. We think it right that we should publicly express to you our warm approbation of the courage displayed by you in bringing to justice such a person. It is seldom that people venture to come out in public to resent the indecent publication of private and domestic scandals, from feelings of mistaken shame ; and the impunity enjoyed in consequence thereof encourages the fabrication and propagation of false and wicked slanders which invade the sanctity of private life without shame or compunction.

We are aware that this prosecution must have cost you an amount of pain, anxiety, trouble, and expense which cannot be easily estimated. The conviction of the accused person must be your consolation for the anxiety and trouble. We think it right, however, to show our sympathy with you, for the reasons above stated, by raising a fund which may go some way towards lightening the burden of heavy cost which must have fallen on your shoulders in so lengthened a prosecution ; and with that view we have contributed the several sums put against our names in the list below, and we beg you to accept the sum thus collected as a token of our recognition of the public service done by you.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

The following were amongst the subscribers :—The Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner, C. S. I., the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, C. S. I., Rajeyshree Gowreeshunker Oodeyshunker, C. S. I., Rajeyshree Samuldas Purmanandas, Rajeyshree Narsingpursad Haripursad, Rao Bhadoor Manibhai Jasbhai, Rao Bahadoor Haridas Veharidas, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett, John Fleming, C. S. I., Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C. I. E., Khan Bahadur Puddumjee Pestonjee, Khan Bhadoor Pestonjee Jehangeer, C. I. E., Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Dadabhoy Nowrozjee, Dustoorjee Saheb Dustoor Peshotun Byramjee, Dustoorjee Sahib Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee, Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hari Deshmookh, Messrs. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, G. Geary, H. Curwen, Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, Rao Bahadoor Jugjeevundas Khooshaldas, Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla, Messrs. Sorabjee Framjee Patell, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Vinayekrao Wassoodewjee, Shunker Pandoorung Pundit, M.A., LL.B., Nawab Sahib Meer Zoolficar Allee, Messrs. Currimbhai Ebram, Atmaram Pandoorang, T. S. Weir, Tapidas Vurjdas, S. Digby, K. R. Cama, Muncherjee N. Banajee, Cursetjee Manockjee Sett, Jehangeer Cowasjee Jehangeer, Hormarjee Ardeshir Hormarjee.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1882.

Mr. Kabrajee replied as follows :—

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter asking me to accept the sum of Rs. 5,381 accompanying it, subscribed by you for the purpose of contributing towards the costs of the criminal prosecution which I recently conducted against the proprietor and editor of the *Satya Mitra*, and which ended in his conviction.

Deeply sensible, as I could not fail to be at all times, of the generous kindliness of feeling which must have dictated your offer, I was at first in some doubt as to the propriety of receiving the pecuniary contribution which accompanied it. But the assurances I have received, that the subscription is meant to indicate the substantial character of your kind recognition of what you are pleased to call the public service incidentally rendered by me, remove all my doubts, and nothing remains for me to do but to tender you my most grateful acknowledgments for the expression of your approbation of a step which, I confess, I took with no inconsiderable reluctance, and under very trying circumstances. It is no small consolation to me that representative members of all classes of the community in Bombay and elsewhere have joined together in appreciating one of the strongest motives which actuated me in undertaking this prosecution. I desired, on the one hand, to prove that there is no real indelicacy in coming forward to expose false slanders, and, on the other, to furnish what has long seemed to me a much needed example to dealers in wicked and malicious scandal, that they must not always expect to ply their nefarious trade with impunity. In thanking you warmly for this your public and emphatic recognition of this motive and the stamp of approbation you have put on it, permit me to add that my gratitude is greatly enhanced in consequence of the consolation it has carried to the members of my family, whose feelings I was compelled, in performance of what I considered a duty, to put to a trial, which, though quietly borne, could not but tell heavily on them. For the relief your sympathy has thus afforded, as well for the pecuniary help that accompanies it, I again offer you our united thanks.

PURCHASE OF RAILWAY STORES IN INDIA.

THE Public Works Department publishes in the *Gazette of India*, under the heading "Railway Stores," a long list of various tenders accepted in this country by the Port Store-keeper of the State Railway Department at Calcutta, for the supply of stores for State railways during the official year 1882-83. The tenders are of the most miscellaneous description. Most of the firms whose tenders are accepted are native Bengalee firms, but Messrs. Ahmuty and Co. have taken a great many contracts. The tenders for some important articles were not accepted, for instance, gunny bags, coal, coke, &c. ; whilst for one article only, *viz.*, blasting powder, no tender was received. The wholesale prices given for goods delivered at the railway stations are calculated in many instances to astonish those whose experience has wholly lain in the retail prices charged by English firms and native traders. Other items will interest the curious, as for example, oyster shells at Rs. 5-8 per cwt., guards' leather belts, with pouches, whistles, and chains, at Rs. 7 each ; pointsmen's flags at Rs. 5-4 per dozen ; fog signals at Rs. 2-12 per tin case of 12 ; bell-metal gongs at 13 annas 3 pie per pound ; and soap in cakes at 10 annas 6 pies per dozen cakes.

THE THREATENED INVASION BY THE SALVATION ARMY.

THE authorities in this country cannot but have been seriously concerned at what, for irresponsible observers, has been little more than a joke,— the threatened invasion of Bombay by a company of the Salvation Army. These amiable fanatics are due in India very shortly, and though Anglo-India will be amused to watch their antics and the comic mistakes about Indian customs and beliefs they will be sure to make, it does not at all follow that their operations will be as harmless in Bombay as at Bethnal Green. We do not want to run down the peculiar revival with which the organization under notice is concerned. Earnest zeal for religion in almost any form is an admirable thing, and though decorous episcopal Christianity in kid gloves is what an æsthetic and refined generation prefers, the Christianity of the Salvation camps is far too genuine to be poohpoohed altogether by the comfortable representatives of a sort which sometimes lies under suspicion of being not quite so genuine as it might be. But out in India the conditions which the Salvation rioters,—for well-meaning people though they are, they are often little less than this,—will encounter are quite unlike those to which they are used, and to which their peculiar organization is adapted. The people of India are very unlike the lower classes of the East End of London and of the Lancashire towns. They will feel themselves outraged, if their conversion is attempted by any demonstration of violence, in a way which it is important at this moment to consider attentively.—*Pioneer.*

THE BURMAH TREATY NEGOCIATIONS.

THE following is the draft of the proposed treaty with Burmah agreed to by the Burmese Envoy, but which the King refused to accept :—

The Governor-General of India in Council, on the one part, and His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign, on the other part, being equally animated by the desire of establishing friendly relations on a firm footing, and of regulating and extending commerce and amicable intercourse between the British and Burmese dominions, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for those purposes, and have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, C. Grant, Esq., C.S., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and D. FitzPatrick, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department ; and His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign, His Excellency the Kyouk Myoung Myoza Mingyee Theeri Mahazeya Nanda Kyaw Din, a member of His Majesty's Privy Council, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :—

Article 1.—There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the two Governments.

Article 2.—His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign engages to receive at the seat of his Government a British Representative, to treat him with honour, and to admit him to his presence freely and in the manner and according to the etiquette customary at European Courts.

Article 3.—In like manner, the Governor-General of India in Council engages to receive, at the seat of his Government, a representative of the Burmese Government, and accord to him the same honors and privileges as are enjoyed in India by Representatives of the same rank of the most favoured nations.*

Article 4.—The British Representative at the seat of Government of His Majesty the Burmese Sovereign shall be assigned a convenient site of suitable extent on the river for a residence, and may erect thereon all necessary buildings for his accommodation within a suitably protected† enclosure. He shall further be allowed to maintain an armed guard‡ there.

Article 5.—All public business between the British and Burmese Governments shall continue to be transacted, as heretofore, in British India or Upper Burma as the case may be, but nothing in this Treaty shall be deemed to prevent the deputation from Upper Burma, with the consent of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, of occasional Embassies to Her Majesty's Court.

Article 6.—Each Government may, in addition to the Representative referred to in Article 2 or 3, appoint officials to reside at any of the stations in the territory of the other at which customs or other duties or dues are leviable or goods are liable to examination and to watch and inquire into all cases affecting trade.—(See Treaty of 1867, Articles 6 and 7.)

Article 7.—The Burmese and British Governments mutually engage to allow to British and Burmese subjects, respectively, full liberty to pass through, and trade in any part of the territories respectively subject to them, and to reside and possess land for the erection of dwelling-houses and houses of business in any town or village in those territories.—(See Treaty of 1862, Articles 6 and 7.)

Article 8.—British subjects residing temporarily in Upper Burma shall not be subject to taxation. British subjects residing permantly there shall be liable to all fair taxes except war-taxes British subjects residing there, whether permanently or temporarily, shall not be liable to serve in war.—(See Burmese draft Treaty, Article 23.)

Article 9.—The Burmese Government engages not to impose, or permit the imposition of, any restriction on the trade in, or passage of, horses, cattle or other animals between the territories subject to the two Governments. Nothing in this Article shall prevent the impressment of cattle in times of public emergency, or the imposition of such restrictions as may be necessary to check the spread of contagious disease among animals.

Article 10—The Burmese Government engages not directly or indirectly to create or permit the establishment of monopolies of any articles of commerce. Nothing in this Article shall apply to earth-oil, timber, and precious stones.—(See Treaty of 1867, Article 1.)

Article 11.—The Burmese Government engages that no customs, transit or other duties, dues, or payments of any kind, direct or indirect, shall be levied on or required in respect of goods or animals exported from, imported into, or transported through, its dominions to, from, or through British Burma, or ships or animals carrying the same, except as provided in the two Articles of this Treaty next following.—(*Ibid.*)

Article 12.—The Burmese Government reserves to itself the right of levying a duty on goods imported into, or exported from, Upper Burmah from, to, or through British Burma at rates not exceeding the following, namely :—

Per imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	Rs.	As.	p.	
On Malt liquor, cider and other fermental liquors	0	1	0	
On Sparkling wines	2	8	0	
On other wines	1	0	0	*
On Spirits	4	0	0	
On all other intoxicating liquors and drugs (including opium	30 per cent *ad valorem.*			
On all other goods	5 per cent do.			

* or 30 per cent *ad valorem.*

But engages to levy no duty under this Article on the following, namely :—

(*a.*) Paddy and Rice.—(See Burmese draft Treaty, Article 17.)

(*b.*) Goods brought through Upper Burmah from countries beyond and declared for export to or through British Burma.—(See Treaty of 1862, Article 5.)

(*c.*) Goods declared for export through Upper Burma to countries beyond.—(See Treaty of 1862, Article 4.)

(*d.*) Gold and silver bullion.—(See Treaty of 1867, Article 8.

Article 13.—The Burmese Government reserves to itself the right of levying a duty, not exceeding one per cent., *ad valorem* on goods brought through Upper Burma from countries beyond and declared for export to, or through, British Burma. The Burmese Government may send a customs officer with such goods to prevent the breaking of bulk on the way to the frontier, and the Burmese Customs officers may examine any bales or packages of such goods to satisfy themselves of their contents.—(See Treaty of 1862, Article 5.)

Article 14.—So long as Articles 10 and 11 are observed by the Burmese Government, the British Government engages that no duties, dues or payments, direct or indirect, shall be levied on or required in respect of goods or animals exported from, imported into, or transported through, British Burma, to, from, or through Upper Burma, or ships or animals carrying the same, except as provided in the next following Article.—(See Treaty of 1867, Article 3.)

Article 15.—The British Government reserves to itself the right of levying the duties and dues leviable at seaports under the law for the time being in force, and any corresponding frontier duties leviable on arms and munitions of war, liquors, opium and salt, under the Sea Customs or Tariff Acts for the time being in force, but engages that in the case of goods imported by sea and declared to be for export to Upper Burma no higher import customs duty than one per cent. *ad valorem* shall be charged. The British Government may send a customs officer with such goods to prevent the breaking of bulk on the way to the frontier.—(See Treaty of 1862, Article 4.)

Article 16.—When it is possible to fix tariff values for the assessment of duties levied by the Burmese Government on goods under this Treaty, the two Governments shall from time to time agree upon such values and the duties hall be levied in accordance therewith.—(See Treaty of 1867, Article 4.)

Where no tariff values are fixed, the value of the goods shall be deemed to be the prime cost together with freight, commission and insurance charges, and the persons in charge of the goods shall be bound to satisfy the officers levying the duties, of the amount of such value by showing invoices and accounts. If those officers think the values as shown by those documents too low, they may buy the goods at 5 per cent. above such values, paying within 15 days.—(See Burmese draft Treaty, Articles 13 and 14.)

Article 17.—The British Government engages to assist the Burmese Government in the enforcement of the Customs regulations contained in the Schedule hereto annexed, and of any similar regulations that may from time to time be made with the concurrence of both Governments.

Article 18.—(*a.*) The British Representative at His Majesty's capital, or any of his assistants appointed by him in this behalf, shall have full jurisdiction to decide all cases of a civil nature between registered British subjects in Upper Burma.—(See Treaty of 1867, Article 5.)

(*b.*) All such cases between registered British subjects and other persons shall be decided by a Mixed Court composed of the British Representative, or one of his assistants appointed by him in this behalf, and a suitable Burmese officer of high rank. If in any such case the British Representative, or his assistant and the said officer differ in opinion, the case shall be referred to two arbitrators (one of whom shall be chosen by each of the parties) and an umpire to be agreed on by those arbitrators before they enter upon the consideration of the case, and the Court shall give judgment in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the three persons to whom the case is so referred.

Article 19.—(*a.*) When a charge of murder, culpable homicide, dacoity, robbery, theft, forgery, counterfeiting coin or Government stamps, kidnapping, rape, or mischief by fire or by any explosive substance, committed in Upper Burma, is brought against any person not being a British subject, and that person is found in British territory, if the Burmese Government demands his extradition, an inquiry shall be held by the British Representative or one of his assistants appointed by him in this behalf and a Burmese officer, and if, in the opinion of the British Representative or that assistant the evidence would be sufficient under the law of British India to warrant a conviction of an offence of a like nature, and the circumstances are such that the person charged would under English law be liable to be surrendered as a fugitive criminal, the British Representative shall procure his extradition.—(See Treaty of 1867, Articles 9 and 10.)

(*b.*) Reciprocal of (*a*).

Article 20.—(*a.*) If a Burmese subject being in Upper Burma, is accused of committing in British territory any of the offences mentioned in Article 19, the Burmese Government shall try him according to Burmese law and the British Representative may, if he thinks fit, send an officer to watch the trial.—(See Treaty of 1867, Article 11.)

(*b.*) Reciprocal of (*a*).

Article 21.—The British Government will accede to applications on the part of the Burmese Government to purchase arms and munitions of war whereever the latter Government pleases, and will allow the free importation of arms and munitions of war so purchased under the permission of the British Government, provided that such applications do not seem to be made with a view to the possibility of hostilities between the two countries, are consistent with the maintenance of friendship and are justified by the necessary requirement of the Burmese Government.

Article 22.—In token of the friendship now subsisting between the two Governments, the Governor-General in Council engages, under tne last preceding Article, to give immediate permission to the Burmese Government to purchase and import 5,000 stand of small arms and one hundred rounds of suitable ammunition for each such arm.

Article 23.—The two Governments mutually engage to give each other all aid in their power towards preventing the unauthorized importation into each other's territories of arms or munitions of war.

Article 24.—Each Government engages to use due diligence in preventing the subjects of the other Government, who have taken refuge in its territories, and any other persons, from organizing armed expeditions in or making overt attempts from those territories to assail the authority of the other Government.

Article 25.—Whenever any subject of either Government dies within the territories of the other, and there is no person present rightfully entitled to the possession of the estate of such deceased person, the Representative of the former Government or any of his asssistants appointed by him in this behalf may, subject to the law for the time being in force relating to probates and administration, take possession of the estate and apply the same in payment of the funeral expenses and debts of the deceased, and retain the surplus for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto.—(See Treaty of 1820, Article 8.)

Article 26.—The 3rd and 4th Articles of the Treaty of peace between the Hon'ble East India Company and his Majesty the King of Ava, executed at Yandaboo on the 24th day of February, 1826 ; the agreement regarding the Kubo Valley made on the 9th day of January, 1834, by Commissioners appointed by the Governor-General in Council on the one side and the King of Ava on the other ; and the agreement between the British and Burmese Governments regarding Western Karennee, executed on the 21st day of June, 1875 :—shall remain in force.

With the above exceptions all other Treaties between the two Governments shall be cancelled with effect from the date on which this Treaty may be ratified.

Article 27.—This Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Mandalay on or before the day of 188 .

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same [and affixed their seals thereto ?]

Schedule.—

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* A site was also offered.

† Or "walled" or "fenced."

‡ Or "escort as provided by existing Treaty."

BENGAL.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.—We have to record the occurrence of another accident on the East Indian Railway on Tuesday last, on the 313th mile, at a spot between Batwa and Buktiarpore. The driver of the down goods, to which train the accident occurred, while running suddenly felt his engine jump, and on looking back found that seventeen of his waggons were left behind and were off the line, the couplings having given way. It is not known how the accident occurred, whether from an axle giving way or the permanent way being in fault. No loss of life occurred, though both the up and down lines were cut up for some distance. This accident caused the down Chord Line mail to be delayed for over four hours, and letters and papers, instead of being delivered at the usual hour, were delayed about five hours.—*Englishman.*

MARINE SIGNALLING.—Mr. Samuel Remfry Elson, of Calcutta, has written a small though very suggestive pamphlet on his proposed new scheme for International Marine Signalling, by which it is shown that with fifteen flags, coloured and designed geometrically, so that on inversion these numbers may be doubled, means are provided for extending the present International Code of Signals by 468,198 more changes than its eighteen signal flags even now furnish, or a total of 546,840 changes as against 78,642. Mr. S. R. Elson is an authority of considerable weight in signalling. He drew up for the Government of Bengal a new Code of Signals for use on the Hughli based on the Trinity Light House Code. He has submitted his proposal to fourteen commanders of vessels now in the river, who have approved of the scheme.—*Id.*

WHO WAS THE OTHER MAN ?—The other day Mr. Justice Norris while going home from court saw a *Saheb* recklessly driving and running over an old woman. His lordship immediately got out of the carriage, ran after and stoped the *Saheb*, and asked him to take the woman to a hospital, at the same time telling him that he should not have driven so furiously. The *Saheb*, a genuine Anglo-Indian, replied that *Sahebs* in this country do not care to take people to the hospital. Mr. Justice Norris cried shame to the *Saheb*, observing that to him humanity did not seem to be different here from what it is at home ; he then came back, and took the woman up in his own carriage to the hospital and placed her there. We trust and hope long residence in India will not chill the fervour of this genuine English spirit.—*Brahmo Public Opinion.*

WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN ?—Bravo ! for the inventive genius of Baboo K. C. Sen. Last Sunday, the old Brahmo Mandir, now called the Tabernacle of the New Dispensation, was the scene of the new dancing recently founded by "the minister." We were not present but eye-witnesses report, Baboo K. C. Sen, in company with a number of his chosen disciples, old and young, performed the dancing really in a novel fashion. In addition to the dress of a mendicant, the Baboo wore a pair of golden bracelets around his wrist, like a married woman, and held up the ornamented hands as he circled round and round the flag of the New Dispensation along with his followers. One of the party, it is said, had another strange ornament, a necklace consisting of a pair of shoes tied to his neck with a neck-cloth, and he being the most devoted of the disciples, people surmise, the pair of shoes must be one belonging to the master. Religious frenzy is not at all new to this country, and though not much in its favour, we can tolerate it in many cases, and nay, even court it at times ; but what kind of frenzy is this which comes by appointment ? for the notice of this was published days before the festival. We can scarcely contain ourselves, when we hear people getting mad by appointment on the day and at the hour fixed by advertisement. Then what religious significance has a pair of bracelets or a necklace of shoes ? Our understanding fails to perceive it.—*Id.*

DEBTS OF THE EX-KING OF OUDH.

AT the Calcutta Insolvency Court, on August 31st, before Mr. Justice Norris, the case of Syud Sooja Hossain was heard. Mr. Jackson, who appeared with the insolvent, said that his client was one of the unfortunate victims of His Majesty the ex-King of Oudh. The king was disqualified, under Legislative enactment, from contracting any liabilities, and the result was that, when he required anything, he ordered one of his employés to get it for him. In this particular instance, the debts—Rs. 1,88,192—were all the debts of the ex-King. It not unfrequently happened that His Majesty, to suit some Imperial whim, declined to pay; and the unfortunate employé, who had been the means of supplying the articles, as, for instance, the insolvent in the present case, was forced into Court. The insolvent was drawing, as his Lordship would see, a salary of Rs. 87 a month, and among the creditors in the schedule was a Mr. Rutledge for Rs. 25,000 for animals supplied. Now, it would be absurd to suppose that a man in insolvent's position required such things, or that he would be trusted to the extent of two lakhs of rupees. It was well known in the bazaar who the articles or beasts were wanted for ; but as the existence of the Legislative enactment prevented the man from giving anything to the ex-King, his employés had to give the receipts and promissory-notes in their own names.

His Lordship.—These creditors then do not deserve the slightest compassion.

Mr. Jackson.—Then, my Lord, these unfortunate employés not only can't make the King pay them, but the Government have fenced him round so well, that he cannot be made to give up any of the property he thus receives.

His Lordship.—And I suppose when this caged creature at Garden Reach sends his servants out, and they don't bring him what he wants, they suffer.

Mr. Jackson.—Exactly.

Mr. Amir Ali, with Mr. A. F. Abdur Rahman, said he appeared to oppose on behalf of Prince Jehan Kadr and Mr. William Rutledge. Whether the ex-King was really a victim of the men who thus came into Court, or whether he was a participator of their doings, he was not prepared to say ; but unless something was done towards preventing these very doubtful dealings—say by an expression from his Lordship from the Bench—he was afraid they would never stop. In the present case, the wife of the Prince for whom he appeared had advanced a sum of Rs. 25,000 to the insolvent, and had then endorsed over the promissory-note to her husband, who brought a suit in the High Court, and obtained a decree. Now, the real circumstances of the insolvent had not been stated to the Court. Besides the nominal salaries that these men received, there were separate emoluments to each office, and all mention of the emoluments in the case of the insolvent had very studiously been kept out. It was notorious that the King himself had very little to do with the outside world. These men supplied certain things to the King, which they obtained from the bazaar. When the insolvent filed his petition, he said he was the Manager of the ex-King of Oudh, and yet no mention was made in his estate paper of his separate emoluments. He had given no account of the moneys he had received from the King, and what he had done with it.

Mr. Jackson.—Unfortunately, my Lord, he has never been paid.

Mr. Amir Ali, continuing, said that as the dealers in the market were not aware of the Act which protected the King, the insolvent should have taken some guarantee from the King towards their payment, and have thus ensured himself.

His Lordship.—How could he possibly ensure himself ; he would probably lose his head over it.

Mr. Amir Ali.—That is not possible under the Government of India, my Lord.

His Lordship.—The Government of India would know nothing at all about it—a headless corpse would be seen floating down the river one day, and there would be an end of the matter.

Mr. Amir Ali did not care to speculate on such a possibility, but it was impossible to conceive that the insolvent, who had been the Manager of the ex-King, had never received a farthing towards payments. His instructions were that he used to receive Rs. 17,000 a month towards the payment of debts.

Insolvent was then cross-examined, and his Lordship, in granting him his discharge, said that if people chose to give credit to the ex-King in the manner they did, and in the face of the enactment which disqualified him from contracting any liabilities, it was their own fault. If insolvent had contracted the debts on his own account, he would have dealt with him severely. His misfortune was that he was a tool in the hands of a dishonest master. He would therefore be sworn and discharged.

MADRAS.

THE EURASIAN SETTLEMENTS.—The E. and A-I. Association, we hear, have purchased some live stock for the Colonies, among which a few superior sheep have been purchased from General Morgan, of Ootacamund, and others previously purchased by Government have been promised to be handed over to the Association. A number of Amrut Mahal bulls have also been purchased from the Mysore Government, and arrangements, have been made for the importation of some Nellore cows and horses from various parts of India and Australia, as also for the purchasing of pigs from ships and steamers at Madras.—*Bangalore Post.*

MAHOMEDAN AND HINDU RIOTS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

Two cases have just been disposed of by the Sessions Court of North Arcot, in one of which seventeen Hindus, and in the other the same number of Mahomedans were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, causing mischief by fire, house trespass and rioting, armed with deadly weapons, and on other counts too numerous to particularise, there being no less than eighteen charges, in the one case, and sixteen in the other. It appears that in the afternoon of the 12th May, a serious riot occurred between the Mahomedans and Hindus at Gudiatham, in the District of North Arcot. So far as can be gathered from the evidence great violence was used on both sides, stones and brick bats being freely thrown by either party, and the Hindu car, the pandal of the Hindu temple, about twenty houses of the Hindus and three or four of the Mahomedans having been burned, besides severe injury having been done to the Mahomedan mosque. The loss of property of the Hindus was estimated at Rs. 4,000 or 5,000, and the town of Gudiatham was in a state of tumult and confusion for the greater part of a whole day. The case for the Mahomedans was, that on the afternoon of the 12th May, while quietly praying in their mosque, a number of Hindus burst into the building with shouts of "Govinda Govinda" and smashed the pulpit, burnt the Koran, and mats used for praying, besides breaking the globes, after which they commenced to loot the adjoining houses. The sixteen prisoners who were convicted, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from two years with a fine of Rs. 500 and six months further rigorous imprisonment, in default, to rigorous imprisonment for nine months, and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or three months' further imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.—Complaints come both from Rawalpindi and Peshawar, of delays in the transit of goods over this section of the Punjab Northern State Railway. Goods frequently take 14 days in transit—lately they have taken 18 days to travel 100 miles. The Government bullock train used to cover this distance in 48 hours.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

CURE FOR COBRA BITE.

SURGEON-GENERAL W. R. CORNISH, F.R.C.S., C.I.E., has forwarded, for the information of Government, a report by Surgeon W. O'Hara, Acting Civil Surgeon, Nellore, from which it would appear that the remedy for snake bite in the possession of Mr. Nipps was tried in the presence of credible witnesses and found to be ineffectual. Dr. Cornish writes :—"This was only to be expected. A distinguished officer, lately retired from the Medical Department, but still residing in India (Dr. John Shortt, M.D.,) devoted many years of his life to experiments having for their subject the discovery of an antidote to snake-poison. Dr. Shortt not only used every native remedy brought to his notice, but allowed the possessors of secret nostrums to try their "vaunted cures" in his presence, and for many years a large pecuniary reward was offered by Dr. Shortt to any one who could revive an animal fairly bitten by an active cobra. Every trial, however, proved to be a failure, and the reward was never claimed. There is no subject on which the fertile imagination of the natives of India is more exercised than the discovery of antidotes to snake-poison. No tale on this subject is too marvellous for belief, and the vaguest evidence is accepted, apparently, without any hesitation. For instance, in the case described by Mr. Nipps, there is no evidence at all that the woman he was called to see was bitten by a snake, or, if wounded, that the snake was of a venomous species. That the woman was suffering from fright and hysterical symptoms seems to be clear from her sudden recovery, but any one acquainted with the nature of cobra-venom would have known that the exhibition of medicine, apparently some considerable time after the accident, would have been powerless to arrest the effects of snake-poisoning. The most hopeful remedy for the neutralization of the snake-venom seems to be the *permanganate of potash*, which Dr. V. Richards of Bengal finds

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thoroughly injected into the wound made by the snake's fangs and surrounding tissues immediately after the injury has the effect of destroying the poison, and preventing the usual effects of the poison on the system. It is deserving of notice that Dr. Shortt, in his numerous experiments made some years ago, came to the conclusion that *sloution of potash* was effectual in destroying snake-venom out of the body, and that it appeared to retard the action of the poison when injected into the veins or wounded parts after an animal had been bitten. I witnessed experiments of Dr. Shortt's showing that snake-poison, mixed with liquor potassœ, was incapable of producing any bad effect when injected into living animals, and I have no doubt that if this remedy had been immediately injected into the fresh wounds made by venomous snakes, that the poison would have been destroyed, as has since been done by Dr. Vincent Richards and others with permanganate of potash. But the practical difficulty in dealing with bites of venomous serpents is that the accidents generally occur in out-of-the-way places, and at times when no remedial measures can be promptly resorted to, and that mortal injury to the system occurs before anything can be done. Any one who has witnessed experiments with the venom of the cobra, and has noticed the marvellous rapidity with which the system is affected by the poison, must feel the hopelessness of any treatment unless it be instantaneous. On one occasion only in my Indian service have I had the good fortune to be present at the time of an accidental cobra-bite, and by adopting instantaneous treatment, prevented any very severe constitutional symptoms, but the presence of a medical man, or one knowing what ought to be done, is so uncommon that I fear it can have very little effect on the number of persons saved from deaths after cobra-bite—*Madras Mail.*

ECCENTRIC WILLS.

ONE of the most eccentric wills of modern times has just been quietly set aside by Vice-Chancellor Bacon, in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. The document in question was executed in May, 1868, by a Mrs. Anne Burdett, of Gilmorton, in Leicestershire, and her leading testamentary dispositions were made in a codicil, which directed certain appointed trustees, immediately after her funeral, to cause the windows and doors of every room in her dwelling-house to be bricked up in a solid and substantial manner, thus immuring all the goods and chattels in the house, even to the clock on the mantelpiece, and to continue the bricking-up for a period of twenty years. The kitchen only was to remain unsealed, and in this epartment some respectable married couple were to be installed at a peppercorn rent of one halfpenny per week, their duty being to take care of the premises, and, in particular, to see that no attempts were made to raise the brick blockade of the doors and windows. In order that her directions should be carried out to the letter, certain benefits under the will were given to the trustees, which benefits they were to forfeit if the house ceased to be in a strictly bricked-up and barricaded state. By another codicil, this lively and genial testatrix directed that the windows should be boarded up and nailed with good long nails, bent down on the inside, and then covered up with sheet-iron and tin. Of the property thus hermetically sealed up no effectual devise was made. This extraordinary will was disputed in the Probate Court, but probate was eventually granted. Then, the parties who were dissatisfied took the case into Chancery, and no fewer than eight counsel learned in the law appeared before the Vice-Chancellor on Wednesday (Aug. 2): those who supported the validity of the devise quoting Pope's wellknown lines, in which the poet says that a testator may "endow a college or a cat," and seeking to draw therefrom the inference that Mrs. Burdett was entitled to dispose of her own precisely as she liked, even though her testamentary injunctions were of the most capriciously grotesque nature. Sir James Bacon, however, very cogently pointed out that, in the case before him, the testor had endowed neither a cat nor a college; and he directed the trustees to unseal and release all this hitherto useless property which must be distributed as the undisposed residue of real and personal estate.

From the sublime to the ridiculous, as Napoleon reminded the Abbe de Radt at Warsaw, there is but one step; and Mrs. Burdett's absurd will comes in contact with a famous English will which, in its vanity, its cruelty, and its vaulting ambition, very nearly approaches the altitude of the sublime. In July, 1797, there died an old gentleman named Peter Thellusson. He was of French or Genevese extraction, and by trading asa 'merchant in Philpot-lane, London, he had amassed an immense fortune. To his wife and children he bequeathed an immediate legacy of one hundred thousand pounds; and the residue of his wealth, amounting to upwards of six hundred thousand pounds and landed estates of the annual value of four thousand five hundred pounds, he placed in the hands of trustees for the fulfilment of a purpose which might more readily be imagined to have been hatched in the mind of the alchemist, Balthazar [illegible]aes, in Balzac's fiction, than to have been [illegible]shed in the brain of a steady-going old [illegible] in Philpot-lane. Peter Thellusson [illegible] the enormous peculium which he [illegible] should be allowed to accumulate [illegible]e lives of his three sons and [illegible]n the sons and grandsons [illegible]ntire property was to [illegible] great-grandson. [illegible] huge mass of [illegible]king Fund [illegible] The [illegible] mu[illegible] possib[illegible] vast a fort[illegible] He might be s[illegible] of the Stock Excha[illegible] break half the banke[illegible] huge sums one day and [illegible] next. He might bribe the [illegible] ment *en masse.* He might bring [illegible] the French, brass money, wooden s[illegible] guillotine. The will was universally [illegible] as unwise, illogical, preposterous, and, more[illegible] illegal. The Thellusson family resolved to te[illegible] its legality, and an appeal was made to the Court of Chancery. A decree of Lord Chancellor Loughborough in 1799 declared Peter Thellusson's testamentary dispositions to be valid; and the Loughborough judgment was finally confirmed by the House of Lords. The ancient maxim, however, that the law "abhors perpetuities," was seasonably remembered; and in 1800 Parliament passed a Bill rendering null and void all bequests for the purposes of accumulation for a longer period than twenty years after the testator's death. The last grandson of Peter Thellusson died in 1856. A dispute then arose as to whether the eldest greatgrandson or the grandson of Peter's eldest son should inherit the amazing hoard. Once more the case went up to the House of Lords, which decided in 1859 that the grandson of Peter's eledest son was the heir. The fortunate young gentleman, however, did not come into nineteen millions. It is stated, indeed, that after the expenses of litigation—for all the costs were costs in the cause—and accidents of management, little more than the original sum of six hundred thousand pounds was left. Fate, in her irony, seemed to have set her fiat against this "recherche de l'absolu," and to have determined to upset the seemingly inexpugnable laws of compound interest. A colossal fortune, it is true, remained; but Peter Thellusson was not permitted to carry out his intent to create a veritable monster of wealth, "a man made of money."

The name of all the strange and eccentric wills that have been made is legion; but, in the great majority of their number, some motive, good or evil, has governed the devising of property. In 1760, Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd, of Twickenham, made a poetical will; but he knew very well what he was about in bequeathing to "Dear Lord Winton, at Twyford School, not that at Winton, One hundred guineas for a ring, Or some such memorandum thing." Mr. Lloyd's will was duly admitted to probate. So was the musical will of the German musician, Buschapner Peter Campbell, of Darley, who died in 1816, left all his household goods to his son Roger, with the proviso that if any of his brothers and sisters saw Roger "taking of bacco" the property was to be forfeited to them. Benjamin Dod, citizen and linendraper, left t[illegible] injunctions that no Presbyterians, Moderate Mr[illegible]hurchmen, or Occasional Conformists should stric[illegible]nt at or have anything to do with his Low C[illegible] while, in 1788, David Davis, of Clapham, be prese[illegible] Davis, the daughter of Peter Delaport, obsequies [illegible] five shillings, which is sufficient to left to Mary [illegible] drunk the last time at my expense;" "the sum of [illegible]l Blackett, Governor of Plymouth, enable her to ge[illegible] last request to his wife that, and in 1782 Colon[illegible] with one old fool, she would made in his will [illegible] a second. A gentleman who having been trouble[illegible] executors to lay out five not think of marrying [illegible] a picture representing a died in 1781 directed h[illegible] benevolent person who guineas in the purchase [illegible] perishing in the snow, viper biting the hand of [illegible]ninent barrister, who, had saved the creature from [illegible] had done him an and present the work to an [illegible] the widow Hunter in the opinion of the testat[illegible] injury in some law suit. In 1813 guineas to her left an annuity of two hundre[illegible]ion of twenty- favourite parrot, her faithful comp[illegible]stic testators five years. There have been sarc[illegible] to buy a who have left their eldest sons a shilli[illegible]provided;" halter, "in case the sheriff should not b[illegible]pudent- [illegible]d in 1806 a bootmaker named Moody [illegible] a piece [illegible]bequeathed to Sir Francis Burdett [illegible] do [illegible]iendly advice," to have nothing [illegible]uest [illegible] f[illegible]re with contested elections, a be in a fu[illegible]eminds us of the eccentric items" which r[illegible]ordaunt's will in Lord Lytton's "Mone[illegible] [illegible]ld Mr. M[illegible] been testators who have desired th[illegible] There hav[illegible]parent deaths their heads or their feet after their ap[illegible]ff to make it sure that they had should be cut [illegible] the ghost. In 1793 an English really given up[illegible]d at Boulogne, desired in his will nobleman who die[illegible] his right hand should be cut off that after his death [illegible]son, "to remind him of his and sent to his eldest [illegible]ving so long abandoned the duty to Heaven, after h[illegible] his father." There have duty which he owed [illegible] and spiteful testators been jocular testators [illegible] who in her will express- There was the placable wife, [illegible] would in time find ed a hope that her husban[illegible]cond helpmate; and "some nice, pretty girl" as a se[illegible]band, who wound there was the ill-conditioned hus[illegible] dispositions ad- up a long string of testamentary [illegible]nition, "If she dressed to his wife with the admo[illegible]thfully, I will does not carry out my injunctions fa[illegible]trange wills come again—if I can." But of all the s[illegible]dents of the that have amused or puzzled the stu[illegible]tament of Search Room of the Probate Office the tes[illegible]he very Mrs. Anne Burdett is assuredly one of t[illegible]f any oddest. It seems to be absolutely destitute [illegible] rational motive. Old Peter Thellusson's drea[illegible] creating a Crœsus or Count of Monte Christo [illegible] mad enough, but there was plenty of method i[illegible] his madness. It was a splendid scheme for the almost immeasurable aggrandisement of a single individual at the expense of two preceding generations of his kinsfolk; but the course indicated by Mrs. Burdett was calculated rather to diminish than to enhance the value of her property. The only theory which it seems feasible to adopt as to her object in directing that the doors and windows of her house were to be bricked up for so long a period might be that she had a bitter spite against rats and mice—to say nothing of other vermin—and wished to gratify her vengeance by starving to death the creatures which she hated.—*Telelgraph.*

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EAST-STREET, POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., 2, RAMPART-ROW BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office

H. AND T. KIRBY AND COMPANY'S ORIGINAL PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS.

THE Restorative Power of Phosphorus is most remarkable, and cures are effected by these preparations in cases that have resisted all other medicines. In these forms it is as harmless as Quinine and far better in its inspiriting action.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS (No. 1.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS.
This pill is taken as a stimulant and affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its exhilarating and energizing effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS (No. 3.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE.
This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient and tonic to the entire nervous system, giving power to the brain and spinal cord and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the digestive organs and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA (No. 6.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA.
This pill is specially useful in a tonic Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, and habitual constipation arising from overwork. It is a useful stimulant also in cases of functional importance occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects.

PHOSPHORUS AND CINCHONIDINE (No. 26.)
ANTIPERIODIC PILL.
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS CINCHONIDINE AND PODOPHYLLIN.
A useful tonic and antiperiodic taken with great advantage in malarious diseases, ague, and remittent fevers, torpid liver, and enlarged spleen. Available remedy in cases when the system has been habituated to Arsenic and Quinine, and especially adopted for persons residing in India and other tropical climates.

COMPOUND POSPHORUS PILLS WITH NUX-VOMICA (No. 7.)
EACH PILL CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS REDUCED IRON, QUININE, AND NUX VOMICA.
This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by Debility, Poverty of Blood, and loss of Nerve Power. It cures Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Lowness of Spirits and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brainworkers, Clergyman, Professional and Busy Commerce Men who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For convalescents from fevers and other exhausting diseases this RESTORATIVE is superior to all others.

CAUTION.
Messrs. H. T. Kirby and Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against several imitations of their well known preparations. Some of these imitations are made with Powdered Posphorus, and are exceedingly dangerous, while others are perfectly inert. Every genuine bottle of Kirby's Original Preparations bears the Trade Mark and Signature of the Firm. Purchase therefore only of their authorized agents,

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
„ MADON & Co., Bombay.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J.T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question wheather a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Vood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, London.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to nemselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite, and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in the climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of [illegible]

Youth and age equally participate in [illegible] miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whe[illegible]her the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking und[illegible] the advance of years, a few doses will speedily aff[illegible]d assurance of returning health, by giving tone to [illegible] muscular and nervous systems, and through the [illegible]organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution[illegible] To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in [illegible] place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged [illegible] infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and co[illegible]fort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corp[illegible]eal frame; and although it is not put forward as imp[illegible]rting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn [illegible] declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and sere[illegible]ly protract the close of life. For females of all a[illegible], as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s.9d., 4s.6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE. ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ OF VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London" in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay; B.S. MADON & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in Packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE. ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee, of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

NOTICES.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD
BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			per keg.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of LEATHER ARTICLES under Schedule No. 8, WOODEN ARTICLES under Schedule No. 9, BAMBOO and RATTAN ARTICLES, under Schedule No. 10, TIN, COPPER, RON, and BRASSWARE under schedule No. 11, CATTLE EQUIPMENTS under Schedule No. 12, and STATIONERY and BOOKBINDING under Schedule No. 13, to the Commissariat Department at Aden for the year 1883.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat officer at Aden for supplies as per schedules No. 8, 9, and 10 on 12th September, 1882, and for supplies as per Schedules Nos. 11, 12, and 13 on the 15th September, 1882, to 10-30 a.m., local time, when they will be opened and rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the Aden Commissariat office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received. Further security or acceptance of the Tender may be furnished in Cash or Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 15th August.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES with detailed working drawings of a combined building, containing a TOWN HALL, KOTWALI, CLOCK TOWER, &c., to be erected at Multan at a cost not exceeding Rupees fifty thousand, will be received by the President, Municipal Committee, Multan, up to the 31st December next.

A premium of rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty will be awarded for the selected design, including complete estimate, specification and working drawings, such detailed design becoming the property of the Municipality.

Each competitor should affix either a crest or motto to each drawing, estimate, specification and letter forwarding the same, and also enclose a similar crest or motto with his initials, surname and address legibly written under a separate envelope duly sealed.

The general features of the design should be in harmony with the surrounding architecture, and especially with that of Rukn Alam's Tomb, which will form a back ground to the tower. A plan of the proposed site, together with a photograph of the tomb, will be furnished to intending competitors on payment of a fee of five rupees.

The building is to be double storied and should provide the accommodation noted hereafter, and as near the dimension specified as the design may permit.

LOWER STOREY—	
For Police Inspector one room.........	20' by 10'
Do. another.....	14 by 10
For Deputy Inspector one room........	14 by 10
Do. another	10 by 10
3 Sergeants' quarters..................	10 by 10 each.
1 Office Room	20 by 20
1 Record Room..................	10 by 10
1 Howalat (male)..................	24 by 10
Do. (female)	12 by 10
1 Malkhana	10 by 10
Quarters for 30 constables allowing each 150' by 10' or 75' by 20'...........	5 by 10
UPPER STOREY—	
Committee Room or Hall	65' by 25
Committee Office Room	20 by 20
Honorary Magistrate's Court Room...	40 by 20
Do. Withdrawing Room	20 by 20
OUT OFFICES—	
4 Cook houses	14' by 10'
2 Stables	10 by 10 (or 20 by 10)

As regards the Clock Tower the following requirements are to be complied with, viz:—

I	Height from ground level to centre of dial........	50'
II	Height from clock room floor to bell........	20'
III	Clear fall for weight	30'
IV	Dimensions of clock room not less than........	8' by 8'
V	Floor of clock below centre of dial........	3' 8"

N.B.—Floor must be solidly supported.

The diameter of clock dial is 5 feet and the weight of the bell 4 cwts.

E. O'BRIEN, President,
Municipal Committee.
Multan, the 19th August, 1882.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs.	10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL............	„	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	„	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL............	„	2,000,000
The NORTH G[illegible]AN F[illegible]INSURANCE C[illegible]OMPANY, CAP[illegible]	„	3,750,[illegible]00

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........	Rs.	2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............	„	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policie after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862.......................£300,690
„ 1880.......................£833,079

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, pa[illegible]ble at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865	£1,192,476 7 11	1875	£3,258,437 10 9
1870	£1,924,012 3 5	1880	£4,528,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 34, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS £282,679 ON 31ST DEC. 1881.

THE direction of the Assurance Funds and of the Company is as follows, viz:—

TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, late Chief Justice of Bengal.

Wm. Macandrew, Esq., J. P., Westwood House, Colchester.

The amount to credit of this Fund in 4½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes is Rs. 5,57,300, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the local Indian Life Funds being insufficient to meet claims. This Guarantee has been formed out of Capital, and is a Trust Gift by the Shareholders to the Policy-holders.

TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN LIFE FUNDS.

The Official Trustees of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay in whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon, is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

The net premiums being invested in Government Funds, in Trust, with Officers who are responsible to Government and whose accounts are under Government audit, the Positive is to all intents and purposes a State Life Office.

The Deed of Trust for Indian Policy-holders (copies of which can be had) is dated the 15th January, 1873, and has been executed by the Company and the Official Trustees. It is to the following effect, namely—That Eighty per cent. of the premiums paid to the Company by assurers upon policies issued, or to be issued, shall from time to time be invested in the name of the Official Trustee, in Promissory Notes of the Government of India, and that such investments shall be kept separate and distinct from the other capital property and funds of the Company, and shall form and be called "The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Fund," and that such fund shall not be applicable to the expenses or general purposes of the Company, but shall BE HELD, and dealt with by the said Trustee solely in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Trust. That the Official Trustee shall stand possessed of, and interested in, the said Trust stocks and funds and OF ALL DIVIDENDS THEREON, to the intent that the same and every part thereof shall be held by him and applied from time to time for the purposes of the Trust, which ARE THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

A declaration appears on all Policies and Positive Notes issued that they are charged primarily upon the Trust Fund, and the Guarantee Fund, and that the full net premia and interest must be invested in terms of the Trust.

CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON BOARD.

The Hon. Edward Roden Bourke, 25, Great Cumberland Place, London.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

Charles Deacon, Esq., 8, Orset Terrace, Hyde Park.
Thomas Kemble, Esq., J. P. Runwell Hall, Chelmsford.
William Henry Maturin, Esq., C. B., 5 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington.

ACTUARY & AUDITOR OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE FUND.

W. Farr, Esq., C. B., M. D., F. R. S., D. C. L., Late of the General Register Office, Somerset House.

MANAGING SECRETARY AND ACTUARY IN LONDON.

A. G. Mackenzie, Esq., F. F. A., A. I. A.

MANAGER FOR INDIA.

A. B. Antram, Esq., 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.

DIRECTORS IN INDIA.

J. Murdoch, Esq., Messrs. William Moran & Co., Calcutta.
W. F. Agnew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.
Johnstone Smith, Esq., Messrs. Halford Smith & Co., Calcutta.

BANKERS.—The Agra Bank, Limited.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Hearne and Cleveland, Bombay.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. Sidney Smith, M.D., M. R. C. S., Nesbit-road, Mazagon, and National Bank Chambers, Fort.

By insuring in the "Positive," the following additional advantages may be secured.

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